

## TOMORROW

On the shelf  
Why did Alfred Hitchcock hide five of his most famous films from public view? Spectrum investigates.



Off the peg  
Men's Fashion looks at the changing style of suits.  
At the table  
The full list of cricket fixtures for 1984.  
On the doorstep  
John Barry with a message for Moscow as cruise missiles come to Europe.  
In the frame  
Computer Horizons offers another opportunity for pupils to win a computer for their school.

## EEC acts to enforce steel prices

Stringent controls on minimum EEC steel prices will be introduced next month in an effort to prevent illegal overproduction which, according to the European Commission, threatens the industry with collapse.

The measures include a system of deposits returned to produce only if the Commission is satisfied the steel has been sold in line with EEC policy.

## Reagan in DMZ

Massive security surrounded President Reagan's visit to the Korean Demilitarized Zone, the first US leader to do so.

## Miners' ballot

The National Coal Board, to the anger of Mr Arthur Scargill, the mine union leader, is preparing to ballot miners by post on ending their countrywide overtime ban.

## Navy accused

Allegations that the Royal Navy has concealed the true cost of some projects will come under close scrutiny when ministers return to their desks today.

## Andropov calm

Moscow remains unfurled over the Andropov health rumours, officials indeed hinting that the Soviet leader may reappear in public shortly.

## Irish challenge

Sinn Féin is to contest the European Parliament election for the first time next year and if successful will take its seats.

## Ring of protest

The Polish people have been given special telephone numbers to call to protest against food price rises, announced at the weekend, which come into force on January 1.

## Grenadians held

The United States Army is holding 140 Grenadians for interrogation at Point Salines detention centre, using 10ft by 10ft wooden crates as isolation cells.

## McEnroe wins

John McEnroe won the Benson and Hedges singles championships at Wimbledon beating Jimmy Connors 7-5, 6-1, 6-4 in the final. It is the fifth time McEnroe has won the championship in the last six years.

## Leader pages 11

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The case for cutting taxes; why TV will stay out of balance; Robin Cook, MP, on true blues who could be won by Labour; Anne Sofer's list; Spectrum: Voices from the Land of Israel; Modern Times: the style of Stephen Bayley  
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Mr Tom Heron, Mr Edgar Graham

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# Battle looms over privatization of gas and electricity

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government is embarking on a wide-ranging review of privatization plans for the next five years which looks certain to lead to a clash between the Treasury and the Department of Energy over the future of the gas and electricity industries.

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, is expected to come under strong pressure from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to introduce greater competition into the industries, possibly including such radical options as breaking up British Gas and allowing private industry to sell gas direct to consumers.

The issue is likely to come to a head at a series of meetings between the Treasury and departments responsible for the nationalized industries which is planned for the next few weeks as part of an exercise to map out the Government's privatization programme for the rest of this Parliament.

Ministers at Transport, Energy and Trade and Industry are among those being asked to put forward options for how they

propose to introduce competition and private capital into the industries they cannot.

This exercise partly reflects the continuing central role of privatization in the Government's economic strategy, which was underlined two weeks ago in a speech by Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who is responsible for coordinating the privatization programme.

Whereas the Government raised less than £2,000m from denationalization and asset sales in its first four years, Treasury ministers believe that it could be possible to realize at least £10,000m from privatization in the next five years - particularly if the profitable gas and electricity industries are included.

But the exercise also reflects a determination to switch the emphasis away from simple change of ownership to genuine improvements in competition and efficiency.

While the Government is pressing ahead with its plan to float British Telecom on the

Stock Exchange in October, it is sensitive to charges of having merely substituted a private monopoly for a public one, while doing little to promote competition in the industry.

One privatization scheme - a management buyout at the National Bus Company - has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will cause the most heated debate as they pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

"This view - while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker - will be challenged by the Treasury."

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

## Dispute cuts BBC viewing time

By David Hewson

BBC closed down nearly an hour early last night at 11.50 pm because of the outside broadcast technicians' dispute, which could spread to other parts of the network later this week.

Officials and members of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs met over the weekend to discuss the corporation's threat to dismiss technicians who refuse to give an undertaking to work normally by Thursday.

Mr Paddy Leahy, the union's assistant general secretary, said yesterday that consultations with union members in the regions were likely to continue until close to the expiry of the BBC deadline. The union is testing the level of support it is likely to receive among its 15,000 BBC members unaffected by the dispute if the dismissals go ahead.

It began in September over the demand by the ABS for outside night payments for outside broadcast technicians returning home for assignments, and has increasingly disrupted BBC schedules. More than 400 technicians are suspended without pay.

A small number of outside broadcast technicians are still working, but the corporation faces serious disruption of its services this week. If there is no early settlement of the issue, the BBC will be looking anxiously to see support for the technicians' demands.

The latest audience ratings show that the BBC is losing heavily to ITV. Average viewing of BBC 1 was down 5 per cent on the previous year for the week ending October 23. Both BBC channels could only manage a 45 per cent share of viewing time, 35 per cent of it on BBC 1, against ITV's 50 per cent and Channel 4's 5 per cent.

## Miners may back Benn nomination

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Tony Wedgwood Benn, the most important figure in the Labour Party outside Parliament, said yesterday that he would be ready, if selected, to contest the by-election at Chesterfield when Mr Eric Varley retires.

He said: "I have a constituency." But he added that the decision on the Labour candidature would be made by the local party without outside pressure.

Mr Benn was responding, in an interview on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend*, to favourable comments about him by Mr Peter Heathfield, leader of the Derbyshire miners. Mr Heathfield, who said he would support Mr Benn's candidature, described him as a friend of Derbyshire miners, who had spoken at their schools and addressed their conference.

He thought the spotlight would be on Chesterfield, with the pundits talking about Mr Neil Kinnock's ascendancy over the party, and "it could be a heavyweight by-election". These points had to be born in mind when choosing a candidate.

Mr Heathfield also compared Mr Benn favourably with Mr Varley, whom he succeeded in

1975 as Secretary for Energy. Mr Benn was "generally recognized within the union as the best Secretary of State for Energy we have had to deal with".

But other members of the Chesterfield party said yesterday that Mr Benn was likely to be opposed by strong local candidates.

The Derbyshire miners are not the force they were when Mr Varley, the son of a miner and sponsored by the union, was first elected for Chesterfield in 1964. In 1962 there were about 28,000 Derbyshire miners; now there are only about 11,500.

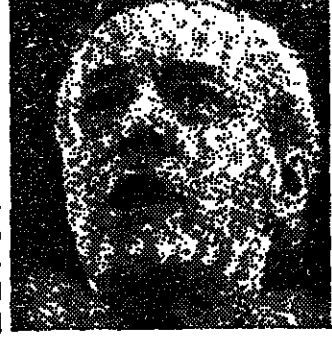
It is some years since the miners had control of the Chesterfield Labour Party and Mr Benn will need support from engineering and white collar unions and party branches.

The Derbyshire miners' area executive is to meet on Wednesday to decide whether it wants to nominate a miner.

The executive committee of the Chesterfield constituency party will meet on Friday to discuss preparations for selecting a candidate. They are working in the belief that Mr Varley will resign his seat before Christmas and the by-election will be held before Easter.

Mr Varley served in the Cabinet throughout the Parliament of 1974 to 1979. He announced on Friday that he intended to leave the Commons at an early date to become executive deputy chairman of Coalite. His majority at the general election in June was 7,765 over the Conservatives, with the Liberal Alliance candidate third.

Mr Benn was MP for Bristol South-East for 33 years but at the general election was beaten by the Conservatives for the new seat of Bristol East.



Mr Benn: "I have a contribution to make."

## Assad delays Gemayel visit

Beirut (Reuters) - A visit to Damascus, scheduled for today by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, was postponed last night due to a sudden illness suffered by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, Lebanese officials announced.

Beirut radio said Mr Assad would require hospital treatment but did not identify his illness.

The officials said Mr Abdel-Haleem Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, would visit Beirut on Thursday to prepare for a Damascus visit by Mr Gemayel when President Assad recovers.

Syria smiles: With unaccustomed courtesy, Damascus radio had been referring to "His Excellency" President Gemayel while preparations were still

being made for today's planned visit. (Robert Fisk writes from Beirut).

Mr Gemayel was going to Damascus with a promise to form a Lebanese government of national unity and an offer to ignore the unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel, provided Mr Assad gave his word that he would order the Syrian army to withdraw from Lebanon as soon as the Israelis had left.

The meeting which was to have marked the official end to the state of near-hostility between the Syrian and Lebanese governments, was also likely to embrace the future of Yasser Arafat, who was hinting this weekend that he might leave the encircled Lebanese

city of Tripoli and travel to Amman to reconnoitre talks with King Hussein of Jordan on the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

In Damascus yesterday neither the Government-controlled press nor the state radio chose to comment on the American decision to cut off aid to Syria, largely, one supposes, because the Syrian Government had never told its people that it was receiving such aid.

At the Baddawi camp to the south of Tripoli, Mr Arafat's guerrillas are still in their front-line positions although some 11,000 Palestinian civilians have fled the camp about 3,000 are still there, many living in underground shelters.

Renewed mission, page 4



Sentimental journey: The Queen returning to Treetops, Kenya, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and former hunter Mr Dick Prickett, who helped to move a stubborn buffalo from the royal path. (Promise fulfilled, page 4.)

## Pride and protest as nation remembers

By Thomson Prentice

Britain paid tribute to her war dead at traditional Remembrance Day services yesterday while demonstrators used the occasion to highlight their fears about wars of the future.

The Prince of Wales laid a wreath at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Queen, half a world away in Kenya, as 25 protesters in Parliament Square were arrested while staging a mock "die in".

At Greenham Common, the peace women observed the two-minute silence, then held a slow march to protest at the death of an American nuclear analyst.

In Dresden, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, called for international peace.

In London's chill, crippled soldiers from Northern Ireland and the Falklands were wheeled past England's red wreaths, following the unflinching steps of their blinded, older comrades, and sharing with them the gentle, sad applause of the crowds.

For the first time, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament badges were officially, if inconspicuously, on parade, when six members of the Ex-Services CND joined the march past. A wreath laid anonymously on their behalf had the message: "Save the world for which our comrades fought and died". Ex-Services CND claims 500 members nationwide.

The last leaves of the pavement sycamores drifted down to the pavement, shaken by the wind and the parade, when the march past of the silence. Police on the rooftops tilted their binoculars towards a noisy, low-flying helicopter, straying off course from an RAF base in Kent on a flight to Newcastle. "All aircraft are asked to steer clear", the CAA said. "The circumstances have been reported and will be looked at tomorrow."

As the silence ended, the Prince of Wales, representing the sovereign at the ceremony for the first time, laid the first wreath.

Continued on back page, col 1



Royal tribute: The Prince of Wales laying a wreath at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Queen. It was the first time he had represented the Sovereign at the ceremony. More photographs, back page.

## World longs for peace says Runcie

From Michael Blayton Leipzig

Giving strong support to the peace efforts of the Lutheran Church in East Germany, Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, told a packed congregation here yesterday that easy talk about peace from those who did not see themselves as God's children was shallow and promoted cynicism.

Dr Runcie preaching on Remembrance Sunday in the rebuilt Kreuzkirche, said the world longed for profound peace but had to be cautious of "easy speeches which come too cheaply."

Making a clear distinction between the politicized peace movement of the East German Government and the church-backed peace campaign, he said the church's slogan "Gott Über Alles" was the heart of the matter. And he added: "The Christian workers for peace in this country have been an inspiration to so many in my congregation."

Continued on back page, col 7

## Windscale panel to investigate 100 deaths

Investigations are being held into the cases of 100 people who died of cancer after working at Sellafield, formerly Windscale atomic power station.

A shortlist of eight test cases will go before an expert panel to determine whether compensation should be paid to the victims' dependants by British Nuclear Fuels.

Claims are being brought under an agreement between BNFL and trade unions, which avoids court hearings. The company said it expected the number of successful claims to be "very few".

Inquiries by *The Times* have established that the panel will meet at the Atomic Energy Authority's London office on December 21 and that recommendations are expected to be made for compensation in at least three of the first eight cases. The 100 victims include scientists and other white-collar workers, as well as industrial workers.

Among the first will be Mr Thomas Watson, who died of stomach cancer in 1973, aged 53. He worked at Windscale for 23 years, recovering plutonium from spent nuclear fuel.

His widow, Mary, said Mr Watson was sent home from work several times after radiation exposure.

She said: "The company used to send a green chauffeur-driven car to our house to collect samples of his tools and urine. When they were clear, he could go back to work again."

"There were times when he came home late with his face all red and shiny. That was when he had been contaminated and he had been scrubbed to get the contamination off him."

An agreement with the unions was signed last year providing a scale based on a formula taking into account the victims' ages and the amount of radiation.

The agreement covers deaths from radiation-linked diseases

## CND chief pays peace tribute to Communists

Monsieur Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, yesterday paid warm tribute to the Communist Party for its involvement with the peace movement.

His appearance at the communist party congress in Hammersmith Town Hall, London, is bound to cause disquiet among the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church which have already expressed concern about his activities with the CND.

Monsieur Kent told the congress: "I am honoured to be where I am. I am very proud to have been invited and glad to have been able to accept."

He said he did not know of any actions by the Communist Party to attempt to achieve sectarian advantage, to manipulate or to manoeuvre for victory through the CND.

Kent "proud", page 2

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## Anglais Nouveau makes it a two-way wine race

By David Hewson

With Britain on the verge of another Beaujolais race, a new competitor has entered the cross-Channel wine lists, Anglais Nouveau.

When the latest Beaujolais Nouveau is released for sale at midnight in France tonight, the English will strike back. After receiving the blessing of the Prime Minister, six London axils will race across the Channel and through France to Strasbourg, carrying English food and wine to the European Parliament.

The English Wine and Cheese Race, as it has been dubbed by the organizers, the Conservative Party, believes a serious purpose. The group wants to reverse the decision of the Strasbourg authorities not to serve English wine and cheeses in the Parliament's restaurants.

Six English country cheeses, Double Gloucester, Stilton, Cheshire, Leicester, Lancashire and Cheddar, and six English wines, four from Kent, one from Sussex and one from Somerset, will be served with

home-made apple chutney, Sussex bread, and Kent apples and pears, at a reception in Strasbourg tomorrow night.

The six food drivers are giving their time free for the promotion which has received the backing of Food from Britain, the Milk Marketing Board, and the English country Cheese Council, in an effort to win the French to the new taste of English food.

But the plans are well laid for the entry of Beaujolais Nouveau into Britain. The wine will arrive by aircraft, by bus,

by racing car and, in the case of London's Piccadilly Hotel, by elephant.

The British obsession with the wine and its popularity increases each year. This is in marked contrast to the attitude taken towards Nouveau in the Beaujolais region itself where it is regarded as distinctly inferior to other wines of the area.

Nouveau folklore demands that it should be drunk by

Christmas, although there are those who say that, in the right year, it can improve with age. Bottles of the 1982 Nouveau, which can be bought for £2.50, can be good value.

So popular is the Nouveau that it represents 42 per cent of French wine imports during the last two months of the year. Early tastings of the 1983 wine showed it to have a deep colour and the promise of a very rich and elegant vintage, probably similar to the remarkable crop of 1978.



# Terrorism continues as Sinn Fein heads for wider role in politics

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Provisional Sinn Fein has taken a tentative step towards lifting its ban on members taking their seats in the Dail.

But it has made clear that the violence will continue in spite of any increase in political activity.

Mr Gerry Adams, in his first presidential address to the movement, said the armed struggle was necessary and morally correct. He paid tribute to the "freedom fighters" of the IRA.

But he said the movement was not aiming to take over the Irish Republic and the strategy of revolutionary force had to be disciplined and constantly reassessed.

Mr Adams, who is MP for Belfast West, had earlier opposed indiscriminate IRA action and said that "proper safeguards" should be taken to avoid civilian casualties.

But the Army, Royal Ulster Constabulary and Ulster Defence Regiment are seen by the movement as "legitimate targets".

That policy was emphasized on Saturday when an IRA rocket attack killed Constable Paul Clarke, and injured seven others at an RUC station in Carrickmore, Co Tyrone.

Constable Clarke, aged 29, the father of three children, was the fifth policeman to die in Northern Ireland in eight days.

The attack came within an hour of the unanimous endorsement of Mr Adams, aged 34, as Sinn Fein president.

a move which sealed the ascendancy of young members from Northern Ireland who have achieved electoral success in the province.

Their dominance was also evident in the departure of Mr David O'Connell, the former IRA chief of staff, who was replaced as vice-president by a young trade unionist.

It is these young members who have argued for an end to "conspiratorial politics" in favour of open debate on the possibility of the movement rejecting abstentionism and entering the Dail as part of a plan to build support in the Republic.

They want to develop the movement as a force for political and social change in the Republic, using the "local involvement" tactics which have succeeded in Northern Ireland.

The chances of Sinn Fein members eventually taking their seats in the Dail increased after the conference agreed a motion allowing for debate on the movement's constitution.

It also voted against reaffirming the ban on discussion of abstentionism, but without the two-thirds majority necessary to alter the constitution.

The votes went against the advice of the Mr Ruairi O Bradaigh, the retiring president, who supported the strategy of fighting elections in Northern Ireland and the Republic, but said that to discuss taking the seats was unthinkable.

"To me, to discuss going into Leinster House is as foreign and as alien as the IRA starting to discuss a surrender of arms. It is unthinkable."

"I do not want us to start discussing converting a revolutionary movement into a constitutional party."

He said such an approach would lead to feuding. Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday that he was worried that growing support for Provisional Sinn Fein might bring it a lead at the local elections in 1985 over the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

He added that it was therefore important to strengthen constitutional nationalism among those who were prepared to work peacefully for the united Ireland which they sought.

Provisional Sinn Fein has certain attractions for the young as a "more revolutionary type of party". The overwhelming concern was that it was attached to violence. Every time it had been challenged to renounce violence it had failed to do so.

Barry Robert Llewellyn, aged 23, of Brennan Place, Downpatrick, Co Down, appeared in court yesterday charged with murdering two RUC constables on community duty in the town on October 6.

He was also charged with membership of the IRA and will appear at Belfast Crown Court on November 21. No application for bail was made.

## CND chief 'proud' to address communists

RUPERT MORRIS offers a glimpse of Britain's Communists in fractions congress yesterday at Hammersmith town hall.

Monsignor Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was given a rapturous reception as guest of honour at the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

He declared himself "proud to have been invited and delighted to be able to accept".

Shortly afterwards he made a contribution to the day's main debate, on whether *Marxism Today*, the party's monthly journal, was ideologically acceptable. He found the publication "a stimulating, interesting journal".

The next debate was between the dominant Euro-Communist and the hard-line pro-Soviet faction, which believes the leadership is displaying dangerous revisionist tendencies.

The attack on the leadership was led by Mr Mick Costello, who accused the Euro-Communists of being "tampered by doubts about Marxist Leninism", while the Costello supporters were described by one delegate as "political dinosaurs".

However, Ms Sue Michie, from the Costello camp, warned that *Marxism Today* had



Martin Jacques: "Accused of being a success"

become "divorced from the struggle" and was even distributed by W. H. Smith - that was the ultimate sellout to capitalism.

Mr Martin Jacques, editor of *Marxism Today*, said he stood accused, as one delegate put it, of running a successful magazine - *Marxism Today* has more than doubled its circulation in six years while the party's established daily paper, *The Morning Star*, continued to lose readers.

## New doubts on Reuter flotation

By David Walker

Sir Christopher Chancellor, former chief executive of Reuters, yesterday invoked the name of the eminent jurist Lord Goddard to support his argument that the news agency's trust document is an immovable obstacle to the proposed £1bn flotation of Reuters in the stock market.

Lord Goddard, as Lord Chief Justice, was involved in the drafting of Reuters' original trust deed in 1941 and was called on to approve changes in 1946 and 1950. This, Sir Christopher said, refuted the claim that altering the trust did not need high judicial approval.

Lawyers recently told Reuters board that the trust agreement - on the joint ownership of Reuters by the Press Association and the Newspaper Publishers' Association with a minority stake held by the Australian and New Zealand press associations - was merely an agreement among shareholders.

In a statement last week the Reuters board reported "useful progress" towards flotation.

But there are fears that a change in ownership could threaten Reuters' traditional independence.

his responsibility, and he had never communicated with anyone on it.

It seems likely that the estimate of the cost escalation is broadly correct, but Sir Timothy Kitson, who was chairman of the House of Commons Defence Committee until he retired from Parliament at the last general election, said that when the committee visited the Northwood site about 18 months ago, it had been given no indication that the cost was "over the top".

The Defence Committee has in the past taken considerable interest in the Ministry of Defence's procurement procedures and it would not be surprising if it did so again in the wake of these disclosures.

## Navy 'cover up' claims worry MP

By Our Defence Correspondent

Allegations that the Royal Navy has concealed the true cost of important projects will come under close scrutiny when ministers return to their desks today.

Mr Denzil Davies, a Labour spokesman on defence and disarmament said he would be raising the matter in the Commons.

Claiming to base his report on confidential Ministry of Defence papers, *The Observer* newspaper alleged yesterday: That by the spring of 1981 the cost of a Royal Navy new underground operations control headquarters at Northwood, west London, had risen from an estimated £28m-£31m to £168m.

That papers have been withheld from ministers and auditors.

That attempts to reorganize the Sea Systems Controllerate have encountered fierce resistance.

That up to £200m for research and development and other expenses were concealed by the Navy when ministers were deciding to place a contract with Marconi Underwater Systems to develop the Spearfish heavyweight torpedo.

Vice-Admiral Sir Ted Horlock, who retired earlier this year as Director General, Ships, yesterday denied having written a memorandum saying that the auditors had shown no interest in the cost of the Northwood headquarters project and that it would, be advantageous if that situation could be maintained.

He said the Northwood project had never been within

## Investigation into plane crash at hilltop

By Ronald Faux

Accident investigators yesterday were trying to discover why a twin-engine light aircraft making an approach through cloud to Dundee airport crashed into a hill west of the city. Two men on board died, but four others, including the pilot, survived when the Cessna 310 aircraft hit a 1,000ft heather-covered hilltop, 10 miles north-east of Perth at more than 100 mph.

The survivors spent the night in the open, until a rescue team found them and they were flown by helicopter to hospitals in Dundee. Their condition was "satisfactory" yesterday but police and investigating officers were not allowed to question them.

The pilot of the aircraft, Mr Stuart Palmer, aged 29, of Shobdon, near Hereford, suffered two broken ankles and facial injuries. He is chief flying instructor at the Pembrokehire flying club based at Haverfordwest, Dyfed, south-west Wales. A member of the club said yesterday that he was a highly experienced and meticulous pilot.

The aircraft, owned by Coventry Aviation, and operated by Wiltshire Flying Club, had flown north from Gatwick carrying a party of Swiss curling enthusiasts who were bound for Aberdeen.

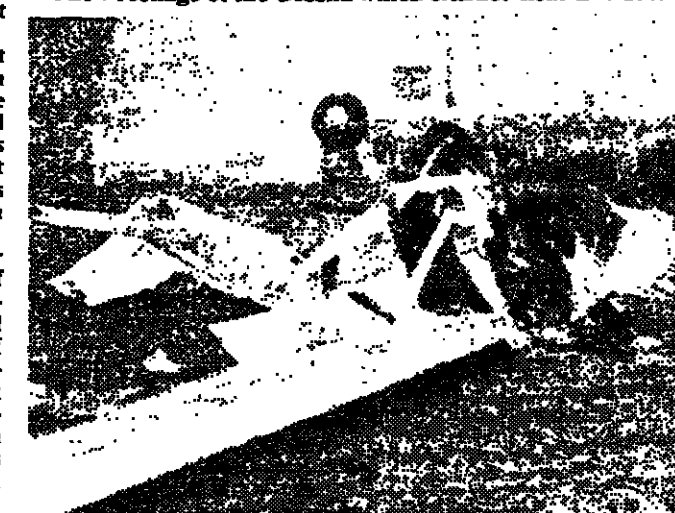
Mr Palmer, a pilot with more than 2,000 hours' experience and full instrument flying qualifications, requested a "go" into Aberdeen but was told by the airport this was not possible. Air traffic controllers' dispute at Aberdeen had reduced the number of movements at the airport by about half.

Instead, the aircraft flew to Dundee, with Inverness as a secondary option, and was handed to the traffic controller at Dundee airport by RAF Leuchars, where it was held north shore of the Firth of Forth at 4,000 ft.

Dundee does not have radar or instrument landing equipment, and relies for navigation



The wreckage of the Cessna which crashed near Dundee.



The scene of the aircraft crash at Fareham, Hampshire.

## Pilot dies after light aircraft hits viaduct

Mr Stuart Savage, aged 34, an experienced gliding instructor, died in hospital yesterday after his Cessna aircraft crashed into a railway viaduct near Fareham, Hampshire, only yards from a public house packed with lunchtime drinkers.

Wreckage from the two-seater aircraft was scattered across the main railway line between Portsmouth and Southampton and it was several hours before the line was cleared.

Mr Paul Askew, the manager of the Roundabout Hotel, said: "It was a miracle he did not crash into the pub."

The aircraft had come from Goodwood Airfield.

## The Army's human factors: 1

### How to fight without sleep

How long can a soldier maintain efficiency with little or no sleep? Are brief cat-naps as valuable as more sustained periods of sleep?

The answers to such questions, fascinating in themselves, are crucially important for battlefield commanders.

As the Falklands conflict neared its climax last year, one of the British commanders' main concerns was for how long the forces ashore could endure the great hardships in which they were living without losing their fighting efficiency.

The Army Personnel Research Establishment, at Farnborough in Hampshire, provides information on which commanders can base such judgment. At any time the APRE has about 80 research projects on human factors of the military machine.

Its work ranges from helping to design the most effective internal layout of a tank for the crew, assessing the effects of noise, determining standards of physical fitness, and reviewing officer selection procedures.

In a modern conventional battle which can last a fortnight of more, often in a harsh climate, as in the Falklands, one of the main deprivations will often be loss of sleep. The APRE has been researching that problem for several years.

In one experiment three platoons were engaged on a

nine-day exercise living in the open in unseasonably bad weather in Northumberland.

One platoon was not allowed to sleep, another was allowed to sleep every 24 hours, and the other 3 hours sleep a day. All the men were volunteers and were allowed to drop out when they wished, or if medical and other observers thought it was necessary.

All the platoon which was kept without sleep dropped out after their fourth sleepless night, although observers concluded that they had ceased to be militarily effective after the third night.

Of the platoon limited to 1½ hours sleep, 39 per cent had withdrawn after five nights. About half completed the nine-day exercise, although it was estimated that those who completed the course had been effective for only six days.

On a regime of three hours sleep nearly everybody finished, as well as retaining their effectiveness throughout the whole exercise.

It was found that sleep deprivation affected mental

ability and mood, but that the physical effect was much less.

In rifle-firing tests throughout the exercise it was found that speed of reactions to fleeing targets declined markedly. But even very tired men could concentrate enough to fire a target area as possible with very little loss of accuracy.

Another trial, conducted in laboratory conditions, showed that where men were limited to four hours' sleep every 24 hours it made little difference whether it came in one unbroken period of sleep, or four periods of one hour.

Although there had been fears that men would become aggressive and unpredictable as they tired, it was found in the field tests that they became more friendly and docile, and resigned to the situation.

Increasingly strong bonds of companionship developed among the men, and their n.c.s and officers reported that they had had to adopt a much more relaxed style of leadership than normal.

Tomorrow: Fit to Fight

## EEC unveils steel price curbs to end overproduction

Tough controls on minimum steel prices will be introduced next month to prevent illegal overproduction, the European Commission announced yesterday.

Producers of certain steel products will be required to put down a deposit of £27 a ton. The main product involved is hot rolled coil, for which the minimum reference price is to be dropped from £212 to £187 a ton.

The deposit will be repaid after a month if the commission verifies that the steel was sold in line with new minimum prices.

The commission has rushed through the new measures because it believes that without them the industry will collapse because of over production by companies trying to make up what they are losing through low prices.

Viscount Eidenne Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, said that the commission also proposed to end what he called "fraud being perpetrated by the abusive use of 'seconds'".

He said that the fraud was carried out by making normal highgrade steel, which is covered by price controls, into "seconds", which are not simply by lacking a steelplate, good quality steel can be categorized as not covered by any price control.

Viscount Davignon said that there had been a noticeable increase in the movement of galvanized steelplates from Ireland to Luxembourg - but Ireland does not make that steel.

The commission, acting under EEC rules, took full charge of the steel industry in 1980 in the face of a crippling price war. Since then it has monitored prices and production quotas to keep the steel industry in check.

But, Viscount Davignon said, in the past three months prices had fallen sharply and further measures were needed. Present quotas are due to stop at the end of 1985.

## Coal board presses for pits ballot

By Paul Routledge

The National Coal Board is preparing to take on miners' union leaders by ending their nationwide overtime ban through a £60,000 secret postal ballot of Britain's 180,000 pit workers.

As the industrial action by the National Union of Mineworkers enters its third week today, top NCB managers are working on a three-option strategy for a swift resolution of the dispute over their "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, is considering whether he should withdraw the offer, impose it without the agreement of the union, or hold a secret postal ballot of the men to secure their approval.

He has privately said that he would prefer to "give democracy a helping hand" by organizing the poll that NUM leaders last week refused to hold despite management pleas and some evidence of rank-and-file dissatisfaction with the overtime ban.

Disclosure of the ballot plan brought a rapid and hostile response from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, last night. He described it as "blatant interference within an independent, democratic trade union".

Mr MacGregor successfully went over the heads of union leaders to win approval for his "survival plan" for British Steel. He has been advised that it will not be as easy to repeat that success with the miners.

However, managers in the coalfields are reporting growing resentment against the NUM as the limited industrial action begins to bite into wages.

The board is not prepared to wait until December 8, the date of the next NUM executive meeting, before negotiating unilaterally.

If action is put off until after that date, Mr MacGregor's advisers say, resentment currently being shown against the union could shift quickly into hostility towards the board.

## BR talks machinery in trouble

By Our Labour Editor

Industrial trouble is brewing in yet another nationalized industry as British Rail management prepares to abolish the arbitration body that has acted as a final appeal court for disputed for nearly 30 years.

Mr Bob Reid, British Rail's new chairman, has called in leaders of the three rail unions on December 12 to discuss a reorganization of the industry's labour relations machinery, particularly a "significant proposal" to abolish the Railway Staff National Tribunal, chaired by Lord McCarthy.

A spokesman for the National Union of Railwaymen said of the proposal yesterday: "I would hazard a very good guess that we shall oppose it strongly. We would wish to maintain the negotiating machinery that has stood the test of time."

He pointed out that the railway chairman had said recently in his own house journal, *Rail News*, that changes had come quickly through the existing machinery.

If British Rail insists on scrapping the arbitration body which has handed down some key verdicts on pay and working practices in the past three years the unions may demand the abolition of the whole structure of joint relationships in the industry.

That would free the unions from the present system of local representation, under which staff representatives are chosen in elections conducted by management. "We could then go down the road of shop stewards", the NUR said. "That is not something the board would want."

The December conference will involve the NUR, the train drivers' union, ASLEF, and the white collar union, TSSA.

There has been strong political pressure on the British Rail Board from Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, for the reform

## Farmers in court fight with potato board

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As the last of this year's main potato crop is gathered into stores, lawyers are preparing for a confrontation on whether British growers are being denied free and fair access to their own market.

Last year Mr Bob Robertson, a Kent farmer, failed to persuade a county court judge that he should not be forced to pay a £516 levy to the Potato Marketing Board.

Mr Robertson and his colleagues in the Potato Growers' Action Group are now considering whether they can afford to proceed with the case in the Court of Appeal. It is due to be heard on December 5 and could cost them up to £100,000.

The challenge to the board began in February 1981, with the formation of the group, of which Mr Robertson is joint

treasurer. Its aim is the abolition of the board.

Like the Milk Marketing Board, the PMB was established 50 years ago. Its purpose was to regulate supplies and stabilize prices in the interests of producers and consumers, by controlling acreage planted and intervening to take stocks off the market if prices fell below a guaranteed level.

The system worked so long as British growers retained a virtual monopoly, but in 1979 the European Court declared that a ban on imports was illegal.

That, in the action group's view, deprived the board of its only useful function. The board is said to have failed to prevent violent price fluctuations, and its research, advertising and marketing functions are described as superfluous.

## Correction

Plaintiffs who want summonses served on debtors will no longer be able to choose to have them served by bailiffs under economies planned by the Lord Chancellor's Department. They will be served by post, and not by bailiff as stated in *The Times* on November 11.

Overseas selling prices  
Australia \$28.25; Belgium \$18.50; Canada \$27.75; Denmark \$20.00; France \$20.00; Germany \$20.00; Italy \$20.00; Japan \$20.00; Netherlands \$20.00; Portugal \$20.00; Spain \$20.00; Sweden \$20.00; Switzerland \$20.00; Taiwan \$20.00; USA \$20.00; Yugoslavia \$20.00



## Prince Andrew describes loneliness and horror of the Falklands

Prince Andrew described yesterday his experiences in the Falklands conflict, including the "horrific" moment when he saw the Atlantic Conveyor destroyed by an Exocet missile.

In an interview with David Frost on TV-am, the prince said that he had felt a certain amount of loneliness during his missions as a Royal Navy helicopter pilot.

"You tend to become a sort of zombie. All you do is eat, sleep and fly. I had an awful lot of time to myself, sitting in my cabin and now and then ducking the odd missile."

"The worst thing was actually the destruction of everything," Prince Andrew said.

He saw the Atlantic Conveyor hit, and seeing the bits and pieces that rained around there were splashes in the water about a quarter of a mile away.

"It was an experience I shall never forget. It's still a vivid memory imprinted on my brain. It will be there for a very long time - horrific."

Asked whether his Falklands experience had helped shape his character, the prince replied: "That is a very difficult question to answer. I think being shot at is the most



Prince Andrew: "No candle-lit dinners."

character-forming thing of one's life."

Giving the interview as part of the £50,000 appeal for the restoration of the SS Great Britain, Brunel's first iron ship, Prince Andrew said that one reason he had agreed to become the appeal's patron was because of the ship's link with the Falklands.

The ship, launched in 1843, was damaged rounding Cape Horn in 1886 and limped to harbour in the Falklands where

it remained. It was sold as a hulk and used for storage and towed to Bristol in 1970.

The prince, who is 23, was not asked directly about his personal life, but he acknowledged that there were "a lot of stories" running around. "Dare I say that I deny few."

David Frost raised the subject of intrusion by photographers and suggested that they might destroy "candle-lit atmospheres". Prince Andrew replied that there were "no candle-lit atmospheres" to destroy.

In his own photograph, he said he ensured that he did not indulge in the same "hassling" of his family when he took pictures of them.

"It's great fun, and they do get slightly annoyed and complain bitterly that I am getting more and more like a pressman. But I don't do anything intrusive."

Having remarked that loneliness was a theme of his photography, the Prince was asked whether he himself was something of a loner.

"I am a recluse," Prince Andrew replied. "I don't think I am lonely. I try to keep out of people's way and I try to avoid the press."



Time lords (left to right): William Hartnell, the first Doctor Who, and his successors, Patrick Troughton, Jon Pertwee, Tom Baker and Peter Davison.

## Time traveller clocks up 20 years

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Doctor Who celebrates 20 years on British television this month. Having survived several waves of Daleks and Cybermen, the more dangerous attention of Mrs Mary Whitehouse, and four physical regenerations (also known in the theatrical profession as cast changes) only two characteristics of the original remain: its immense popularity and the singular ability of the scenery to move every time an actor bumps into it.

Worship of the Tardis, the Doctor's time machine which, through a happy malfunction of 1963, remains fixed in the guise of a police telephone box, is by no means restricted to the inhabitants of the British living room.

The programme has been sold to 54 countries and been seen by an international audience of 100 million. In the past three years, it has been discovered by that most voracious of viewing nations, the United States, and it is there that the anniversary will be celebrated most spectacularly.

Small conventions of Doctor Who fanatics have been running throughout the year, but on November 26 the event termed "the ultimate celebration" starts in Chicago. All four surviving Doctors: Patrick Troughton, Jon Pertwee, Tom Baker, and Peter Davison, will be there, accompanied by about 15 of the assistants who have aided and abetted the Doctor through the years. The producer for the past four years, John Nathan-Turner, will also attend. A twentieth anniversary

"special" will be shown by 80 television stations from coast to coast.

"Unlike many programmes that have limited storylines, we have the freedom to move from historic stories to fantastic ones as we please. I cannot see any reason why we should not do another 20 years."

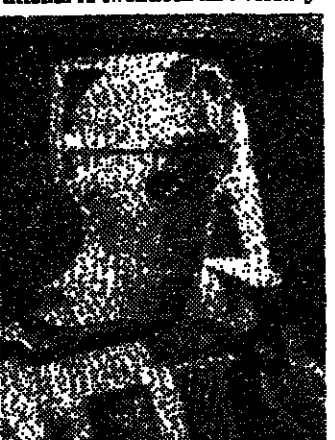
Fantasy programmes have a tendency to attract dishevelled audiences. The American series Star Trek has dedicated groups of "Trekkies" throughout the world. Apart from breakfast television, the programme which provoked the largest number of viewers' letters to the BBC last year was one which was not shown: *Blake's Seven*, a space rival to the Doctor. The Corporation received 2,007 letters demanding more of the programme, many of them part of an organized lobby, according to the BBC.

But nothing has spawned a commercial empire to match that of the Doctor.

The Doctor's most scarring foes, the Daleks, will be returning to the fray in the new series. Since he has exterminated them 13 times in the past 20 years, they ought to receive some award for longevity, too.

duce a new Doctor, Colin Baker.

"It's success really lies in its brilliant basic premise: that the Doctor and a couple of sidekicks travel around in a London police box that is bigger on the inside than the outside," Mr Nathan-Turner said in breaks from shooting the next series which will appear in January and intro-



A Cyberman (left) and a Dalek

## Museum 'a victim of its success'

After three weeks in operation, Glasgow's Burrell Museum is in chaos because of too many visitors.

By last night, 75,000 people had toured the £20m building, making it the busiest museum or gallery in Britain.

A report has been made for the governing committee. "It is a victim of its own success," the chairman, Mr Charles Davison, said.

The main problems are in the restaurant and bars, which are served by one narrow staircase.

Mr Tom Malarkey, the city's halls and theatres director, said: "People fighting their way down meet people fighting their way up."

Emergency exits cannot be used because they are linked to an elaborate, electronic security system.

In the restaurant snacks only are being served until the number of diners slacken off.

The dishwasher can handle 200 sittings an hour, but the restaurant is doing 800.

One of the two computer-controlled units which maintain constant temperature and humidity, has been out of action since the official opening last month.

Mr Davison said yesterday: "Now we want to make sure that every defect is listed and remedied. No contractor is going to be allowed to walk away from this job."

## Man who called police is shunned

A lorry driver is being shunned by the people in his home village of Abercrombie, Mid-Glamorgan, because he helped to put three burglars behind bars.

Mr Gordon Williams, aged 33, said: "My life has been hell. I have had anonymous phone calls and people on the street are calling me a grass. Even my friends at the pub won't talk to me."

Mr Williams called the police after noticing three men lurking suspiciously near his mother's home. His descriptions led to their being jailed for a number of burglaries.

He now says he will refuse to accept a £20 reward given by the judge.

Mr Williams, of Jenkin Street, said: "They can keep their £20. When the cash comes it is going straight back. No disrespect to the judge but he could not have understood the circumstances properly."

"I am not responsible for jailing these people. I was only worried about my mother. I have been rewarded for something I have not done and I am not going to take it."

Speaking from his home in Hightown, north Merseyside, Mr Calverley said: "Everything done or said was done or said on Mr Waldron's express instructions."

Mr Makin said last night: "Mr Waldron has dismissed his solicitor, Mr Alexander Calverley."

"It will be recalled that Mr Calverley alleged that my client

## Millionaire backs Greek tours firm

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

London-based Olympic Holidays, one of the largest tour operators into Greece, has secured new financial backing of about £1m, which will enable it to carry through development plans.

The new backer is an international multi-millionaire friend of Mr Basil Mantzou, chairman and chief executive of Olympic Holidays (it has no connexion with Olympic Airways).

Olympic Holidays brochures for next year are being brought out on December 8, rather later than usual and prices will be 11 per cent lower than the past season.

The company has a big investment in computerization which makes it capable of carrying around 200,000 holidaymakers in a year, substantially more than at present.

That is why Olympic is aiming at expansion. Mr Mantzou will

shortly announce the appointment of a managing director to strengthen the company's executive team.

The vice-chairman of Olympic Holidays is Mr Eric Sutherland who is this year's president of the Association of British Travel Agents. "The company's board was strengthened in the summer by the addition of Mr Norman Strauss, former economic adviser to the Treasury, Mr Christopher Lawson and Professor Sir Alan Walters."

Olympic expects an increase in holidaymaking in Greece because of lower costs caused by the decline in the value of the drachma. There are similar forecasts elsewhere in the travel trade. Intasun Leisure, Britain's second largest tour operator, is launching a new Greek brochure to take advantage of the likely expansion in demand for Greek holidays.

Mr Neil Thorne was prompted by *The Magistrate*, journal of the Magistrates' Association, which published an article in which a man admitted that he had been a juror at Snaresbrook Crown Court, east London, despite having 15 convictions. In two cases he was foreman.

The journal reports him as having said: "As far as I am concerned all defendants are not guilty unless they have been molesting kids. If a guy has done a bit of thieving to get a few bob that's all right with me."

Mr Thorpe, whose Ilford South constituency takes in a large part of the Snaresbrook catchment area, said: "Checks on jurors are totally inadequate."

The difficulties to road users caused by dense smoke and the nuisance of the fallow for soot and ash will be considered.

The burdens on rural fire brigades will also be investigated.

Among the suggestions already made are an outright ban, the need to enforce by-laws, the strengthening of the farmers' own straw burning code, and a call for publicity on the effect of burning on hedges, trees and wildlife.

The National Association of Local Councils said yesterday: "The Association has written to all 44 of its county associations seeking a countryside evaluation so that solutions can be suggested where the impact of straw burning is considerable."

Mr Thompson at the wheel of his replica Bentley.

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## £15,000 bill for idle civic horses

Ratepayers are paying about £500 a week to keep two mayoral horses that have not been used for more than six months.

The new Labour majority on Liverpool City Council abolished the post of Lord Mayor in May and the new council chairman refused to use the coach and horses for civic ceremonies.

So far this year £15,000 has been spent keeping the horses stabled and employing two grooms to look after them.

Opposition Liberal councillors accuse Labour of dragging its feet and say the horses should be either used or retired to a farm.

Councillors will consider a report on the future of the horses meeting of the general services committee this month.

The chairman, Mr Peter Lloyd said the report had been held up by the various departments working on it.

The top attractions in 1983 were:

Quintessence Country Park 288,213

Quintessence Castle 86,110

San Jose Visitor Centre 108,252

Inverness Garden 107,262

Colchester Visitor Centre 67,020

Colchester Visitor Centre 65,929

Colchester Castle and Garden 74,486

Sturminster Newton Centre 54,058

Brooklands Castle and Garden 53,126

Falkland Palace and Garden 50,859

Soldiers dig up historic site

The Army admitted yesterday that soldiers had dug up the site of a Romano-British settlement at Chisenbury Warren on Salisbury Plain.

The site, scheduled monument, was defaced by about 34 large holes averaging about 10ft in diameter.

An Army spokesman expressed regret for the incident, which happened in the last few weeks, and said the holes had been filled in again.

Bank chief dies in climbing fall

The deputy chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Mr John Burke, has died after falling more than 600ft in a climbing accident near Bridge of Orchy, Argyll. His climbing partner, Dr James Manson, raised the alarm.

Mr Burke, aged 59, was previously the bank's managing director between 1970 and 1982.

Factory fire

A toy factory on the site of the former MG Motor Company works at Abingdon, Oxford, was wrecked by fire on Saturday evening. Damage to the Action Toy and Games Company was estimated at £1m.

## Screen-touch control comes to video

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Video technology will make an important commercial advance today, with the announcement of Europe's first big order for an "interactive" videodisc system, combining a disc player and microcomputer.

IBM, the world's largest computer company, is to buy about 500 interactive touch-screen terminals, worth £2m,

from Cameron Communications of Glasgow. They incorporate a Philips LaserVision disc player and an IBM Personal Computer, and their screen can display both video images from the former and graphics or text from the latter.

The Scottish terminals will be installed in shops selling IBM Personal Computers in several European countries. The dealers will use them to guide customers through their range and to train staff after shop hours.

The prospect of a videodisc boom in the industrial market, for sales promotion and for training, will encourage Philips, whose LaserVision sales to the consumer market have been extremely disappointing.

Next year the guide plans to use a special insignia to denote hotels which are keen to see tipping and service charges abolished.

The Good Hotel Guide (Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95).

Charging for service and touting for tips in hotels and restaurants has become "institutionalised" begging or extortion" and should be abolished, *The Good Hotel Guide* says today.

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## Many pubs admitting children, guide says

By a Staff Reporter

Public houses throughout Britain are breaking the law by admitting children into bars, *The Good Pub Guide* says today.

The guide's editor, Mr Alisdair Aird, says that of more than 1,100 public houses selected for the guide, nearly two thirds admitted children, although by law anyone under 15 is banned from a bar serving alcohol.

The guide, published by the Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, calls for children to be allowed in at the landlord's discretion, or for the law to be enforced.

It says: "In practice, in many places individual publicans allow children (with a responsible adult, of course) into virtually any part of the pub, while in other places the police, interpreting and enforcing the law strictly, stop this. Either way, the law should surely have the same effect everywhere."

It criticises pubs which no longer make sandwiches, "the ideal pub snacks". And it says that the cheapest beer in Britain can be found in Lancashire.

Other places where a pint should not cost much more than 50p are in order of cheapness: Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumbria, Cornwall, Shropshire, Durham, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. The most expensive beer is in London.

Four public houses receive the guide's top rating of three stars, meaning that they could not be better. They are the Floccie, Bretforton, Hereford and Worcester; the Three Chimneys, near Biddenden, Kent; the Yew Tree, Caudon, Staffordshire; and the White Horse, near Petersfield, Hampshire.

The Good Pub Guide (Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95).

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## The royal tour

## Queen fulfils a promise and returns to Treetops after 31 years

From Alan Hamilton, Nyeri, Kenya

The Queen yesterday fulfilled a promise of 31 years ago. She came back to Treetops, where she spent the night of February 5, 1952, blissfully unaware of her father's death at Sandringham.

Her return was more duty than pleasure, for the memories it stirred can only have been unhappy. She appeared apprehensive and uneasy, caring to stay no longer than necessary, arriving 10 minutes late but leaving on time.

The Treetops she knew, a simple hide of three bedrooms and a chemical toilet set in a giant fig tree overlooking a waterhole, was burnt to the ground by the Mau Mau in 1954. It has been replaced by a modern 38-bedroomed hotel on stilts.

On her last visit, it is recorded, when she stayed awake all night, she saw 47 elephants. Yesterday there were none, only half a dozen warthogs, several baboons, two gazelles leaping with consummate grace in the distance, and three prowling Cape buffalo wagging their ears and looking exceedingly nasty.

The Queen spent a few minutes on the hotel roof inspecting the sunlit scene. "Oh look, Philip, buffalo," she said to the Duke of Edinburgh.

"Darling, look, he's wallowing." The buffalo proceeded with his bath in the orange muddied waters of the pool, oblivious of the royal gaze.

The Duke of Edinburgh remarked on the absence of trees compared with the thick cover that had clothed the edges of the pool in 1952. The elephants, it was explained to him, had eaten them all, anxious for food to accompany their drink.

The Queen signed the visitors' book and cut a commemorative cake, but ignored the brass plaque recording the circumstances of her last visit. She and the Duke were then invited to walk round the pool to the site of the old hide, now no more than a charred stump, so that press and television cameramen, after much negotiation with Palace officials, could capture an historic picture.

"Oh dear," said the Queen, as she was guided downstairs to the pool. The royal person was guarded and guided past the snarling of giant elephant droppings by Mr Richard Prickett, a game warden bearing eight bullets and a double-barrelled elephant gun of 1912 vintage, and a small group of soldiers ready to throw stones at anything that came too near, be it buffalo or cameraman.

Of much greater significance than the near-stunt of Treetops was the Queen's arrival in private on Saturday at Sagana Lodge, a beautiful stone and cedar country house given to her by Kenya as a wedding present, which she handed back at independence in 1963.

It was here, on her return from Treetops, at 2.45 in the afternoon of February 6, 1952, that she learned of her accession to the throne.

She returned to Sagana Lodge 31 years later in the late afternoon to a breathtaking view, as the bonnet of cloud that usually caps Mount Kenya, 20 miles away astride the Equator, drifted aside to reveal the 37,000ft peak in snowy sunlit glory.

Sagana has been altered and enlarged, but the Queen was still able to recognize much of it. And she met a gardener who had helped her to plant two trees on her last visit. To mark her return, she planted another.

It was the properly private moment of her return. She and the Duke dined with only a few close members of their household: for a few quiet hours the Kenyan hosts and the press turned their backs on a deeply personal occasion.

## Anxious to please in Bangladesh

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

When the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Dhaka today, they will find that a good deal of whitewashing has been going on. New tarmac is being laid on the road from the airport and flowers are being planted in newly-built borders.

The soldiers, who seized power from the elected President two years ago, are anxious to present their regime in as good a light as possible, and to be fair, there are many regimes which have behaved in more repressive fashion.

Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who was the chief of army staff and is now the chief martial law administrator, has been ruling with something like the approval, at least the acquiescence, of the Bangladeshi people.

Unlike his opposite number in Pakistan, his martial law courts are not handing out sentences of flogging and heavy fines on political agitators. The only people in his jails are those convicted of genuine offences of corruption.

The diplomatic community and organs of international finance seem pleased with the general's performance. He and his finance minister have fulfilled the demands made on them by the IMF and the World Bank. Although Bangladesh remains the second poorest country in the world, they seem able to begin rethinking their industrial strategy.

The denationalization of the main industries has impressed the Western economic powers. Not everyone is convinced, however, that denationalization is necessarily a good thing. Opposition sources are quick to point out that one of the first results was a quick round of price cutting which did nothing for the balance of payments except drive it further into the red.

But perhaps General Ershad's greatest achievement has been in restraining the regime itself.

"Ershad is keeping those thugs with guns in their hands together," said a prominent intellectual.

"The idea that they could come out of the cantonment like they did in 1975, that scares me," he said. "I've got children and a stake in this country, and the dust has not settled yet."

There is a real fear among some Bangladeshis of what the young officers in the Army might have done if General Ershad and the major-generals had not stepped in to take power themselves. Since independence, the Army had been a reluctant, sometimes awkward, coalition of those who fought in the independence war and those who were held prisoner in the west.

It is not always clear whether General Ershad is a military dictator in his own right or a front man for a junta. There have been occasions when his publicly expressed preference had not carried the day.

## Trudeau initiative for reducing tension

From John Best, Ottawa

M. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, called yesterday for the early establishment of a forum in which global limits on strategic arms would be set for all five nuclear weapons states.

The idea was part of a four-point programme for reducing East-West tensions which the Prime Minister unveiled at a Liberal Party fund-raising luncheon in Montreal.

Another element in the programme calls for a ban on the testing and deployment of high altitude anti-satellite weapons systems.

## Woman may join Swiss Cabinet

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Mrs Lilian Uchtenhagen, aged 55, a Zurich MP, has been chosen by the Swiss Socialist Party as its candidate for a vacant Cabinet seat in the coalition Government.

This is the first time in Swiss history that a woman has been nominated for such a post. As one of the seven Cabinet ministers, she would take her turn in assuming the presidency of the Confederation for a 12-month period.

Mrs Uchtenhagen, who has been an MP since 1971, obtained 31 votes, the necessary minimum at a meeting of the party committee.

It is by no means certain, however, that she will be accorded majority support when her nomination is put to Parliament on December 7.

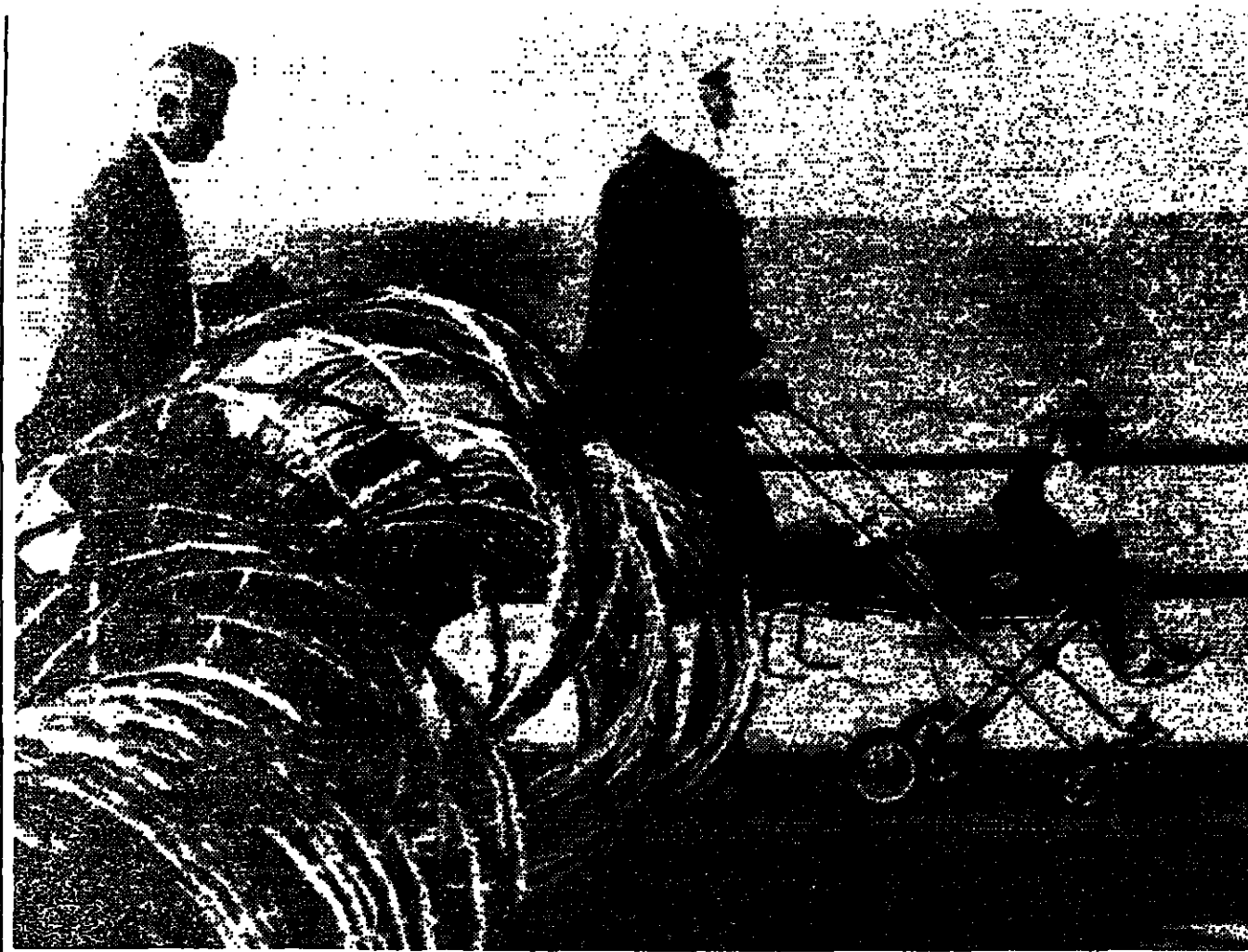
While Swiss women secured the vote 14 years ago, men are far from regarding women as equal even if, according to an adroitly-timed opinion poll, 67 per cent of the Swiss think it is time for a woman to enter the Cabinet.

Another 90 Grenadians associated with the overthrown People's Revolutionary Army walked to freedom from their tent prisons at the US-run Point Salines detention centre yesterday, leaving behind 140 men whose importance and role remains clouded.

They have been divided into four groups based on an assessment of their likely seniority in the regime of Maurice Bishop, the assassinated Prime Minister, and the subsequent brief military dictatorship.

People whom the authorities want to keep isolated from time to time spend periods in 10R by 10R wooden crates constructed by the US military since the invasion on October 25. There are apertures for air, and when the lone occupant wants to visit the lavatory he waves a small flag at his guards. Without talking to anybody he is marched off, escorted into the lavatory and taken straight back.

According to US military officials, a prisoner will



War and peace: A Sunday afternoon stroll along Beirut's Corniche beside the tanktraps and barbed wire.

## Rumsfeld sent to mediate in Lebanon

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's newly-appointed special envoy, was on his way to the Middle East yesterday for talks with Arab and Israeli leaders aimed at defusing the explosive situation in Lebanon since the recent bomb attacks against American, French and Israeli military headquarters.

Congress has voted to stop all US aid to Syria because of that country's hostile attitude towards America. The vote means that Syria will not receive the \$125m (£85m) earmarked for it in the Foreign Aid Bill which Congress passed on Saturday.

As in the case of his two predecessors - Mr Philip Habib and Mr Robert McFarlane - the State Department has not

released details of Mr Rumsfeld's itinerary in advance. However, he is expected to have talks with the leaders of Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

It is his first visit to the region since his appointment at the beginning of this month.

His most important meeting will be with President Assad of Syria who has so far turned down American attempts to persuade him to withdraw 40,000 Syrian troops from Lebanon. Relations between Washington and Damascus have been severely strained because of the US belief that Syria was partly responsible for blowing up the US Marine headquarters in Beirut, which killed 239 US servicemen.

In the past few days Syrian gunners have fired at US Navy F14 jets flying reconnaissance missions near Beirut.

Despite these tensions, however, the US recognizes that Syria is a key element in any agreement that may emerge from the Lebanese national reconciliation talks taking place in Geneva, which could in the longer term lead to a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr Rumsfeld is also expected to hold talks with President Gemayel of Lebanon and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, both of whom are due to visit Washington in the next two weeks.

His trip to the Middle East means that it is now most

unlikely the US will take retaliatory action over the bombing of the Maronite headquarters while Mr Rumsfeld is in the region.

The Foreign Aid Bill contains a new provision which forbids giving foreign aid to any country which the President rules "is engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States".

As usual, Israel receives the lion's share of the \$11,500m foreign aid package. Its 1984 allocation amounts to \$1,760m in economic assistance and a further \$850m in arms loans.

Egypt is the second largest recipient with \$750m in economic aid and \$465m in military assistance.

## Wave of violence escalates in West Bank

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Three Palestinian Arabs were shot and wounded and an Israeli injured by a rock in the Dheisha refugee camp near Bethlehem yesterday in a weekend of escalating Palestinian unrest in the West Bank.

The wave of violence related to tensions and anxieties over the bloodshed between PLO factions in neighbouring Lebanon came to a climax on Saturday with the fatal shooting of two young men in Tulkarm.

According to Israeli sources, the pair, and others, their faces concealed by chequered keffiyehs had tried to enforce a commercial strike and demonstration in support of the PLO loyalists fighting under Mr Yasser Arafat in Tripoli, northern Lebanon.

When they stoned shop windows in the town's main square and threw rocks at passing cars, the border police were called.

An army communiqué said police were greeted with a shower of stones and turned their guns on the rioters only after verbal warnings and shots into the air had failed to stop them.

Three more masked teenagers then gave themselves up and a dozen others were later detained. An explosive device was found yesterday near a military base at Tulkarm and was safely dismantled.

Dheisha was under curfew because of earlier stoning incidents when the fighting broke out yesterday afternoon. Military sources said a border police patrol moving through

the camp was suddenly attacked by a mob throwing rocks and swinging heavy implements. One policeman was injured about the head.

Stoning of traffic continued

yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

## Rabat renews Cairo link

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

Moroccan leaders will meet Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, here today.

It is the first visit by an Egyptian minister to Morocco since Rabat broke diplomatic relations with Cairo in 1979 after Egypt's peace agreement with Israel.

The talks are expected to centre on the Middle East, the

crisis in Lebanon and the western Sahara.

In spite of the absence of formal diplomatic links, relations between Morocco and Egypt have remained cordial, with President Mubarak supporting King Hassan's initiatives in the Middle East and King Hassan prominent among those leaders trying to bring Cairo back into the Arab fold.

## Russians lose no sleep over Andropov

Moscow - Soviet officials are insisting that there is no cause for alarm over the health of President Andropov, and they say he may make a public appearance soon to calm speculation (Richard Owen writes).

According to some reports the Kremlin is considering making a public statement about the Soviet leader's health. He is believed to have undergone a kidney operation, although Soviet officials insist he has been suffering from a cold.

The nervousness which seized Western money markets on Friday after a report that Mr Andropov had died was not reflected in Moscow, where there was much more preoccupied with the deep blanket snow-immobilizing it.

## Peking editors removed

Peking (Reuters) - Several editors of China's most influential newspaper, the Communist Party People's Daily, have been forced out of office in an intensification of an anti-liberal campaign, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Mr Hu Jiwei, the paper's director for about a year, had "retired" and that a leading ideologist, Mr Wang Ruoshui, had been dismissed after a long-standing row with Mr Hu Yaobang, the party leader, over the sensitive issue of purging radical leftists.

## Salyut refuelled

Moscow (AFP and AP) - The Salyut 7 space station, carrying two cosmonauts since June 21, was successfully refuelled by the Progress 18 supply craft which docked with it on October 22. This reported in answer to Western speculation. The cargo ships propulsion unit was also used to adjust Salyut's flight path.

## Casino arrests

Milan (AP) - The Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Campione d'Italia, one of the four towns whose casinos were raided last Thursday by police looking for "dirty money", were arrested on corruption charges at the weekend.

## Nuclear need

Islamabad (Reuters) - Pakistan is preparing an ambitious nuclear power programme to meet its energy needs, the Water and Power Minister, announced. Four or five nuclear plants of 900 megawatt capacity each were needed.

## Deadly peaks

Katmandu (Reuters) - The season's death toll in the Himalayas rose to 21, with the fatal fall of a Japanese mountaineer Chikihito Chin on Dhaulagiri One. Nineteen died in 1972, the previous worst season since the area was opened to foreigners in 1949.

## Gun and mortar battle on Honduran frontier

From Alan Tomlinson, Cifuentes, Honduras

Honduran and Nicaraguan border guards have fought a four-hour gun and mortar battle, the most serious incident yet in a series of exchanges along their 500-mile frontier.

Both countries gave conflicting versions of how the fighting started. The Hondurans said a foot patrol was attacked by Sandinista troops while Nicaraguans said its soldiers came under mortar fire first.

The battle took place at the remote frontier post of Cifuentes in the El Paraiso province of Honduras on Friday. Previous exchanges have been much briefer and often the result of Nicaraguan soldiers pursuing anti-Sandinista Contras back over the border.

All was quiet again over the weekend when I visited Cifuentes and other villages in the zone. Soldiers of the Honduran Sixth Battalion seemed relaxed and jovial.

The winding mountain road is often mined. A number of peasants have been killed recently and earlier this year two American journalists died when they drove over a landmine. Their burnt-out car still lies in a ditch by the side of the dirt track.

I took the precaution of driving to Cifuentes in a pick-up truck, then unloading a cross-country motor cycle to run the gauntlet over the broken and pitted frontier trail.

The soldiers are bivouacked at intervals withing sight of each other. They told me the fighting had been heavy. Two of their number were badly wounded and an unknown number of Nicaraguans were hit.

They said the incident took place 400 yards inside their territory but the terrain here is so steep and densely wooded that the exact line of the frontier is anybody's guess.

They pointed out peasant huts destroyed by mortar shells and said frequent bombardments were preventing these communities from harvesting their coffee.

There was no sign of the Contras, who in the past have used Cifuentes as a staging post. The soldiers said they had moved deep inside Nicaraguans.

Claims by Contra leaders that their camps are established in Nicaragua itself provoke scepticism among correspondents in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

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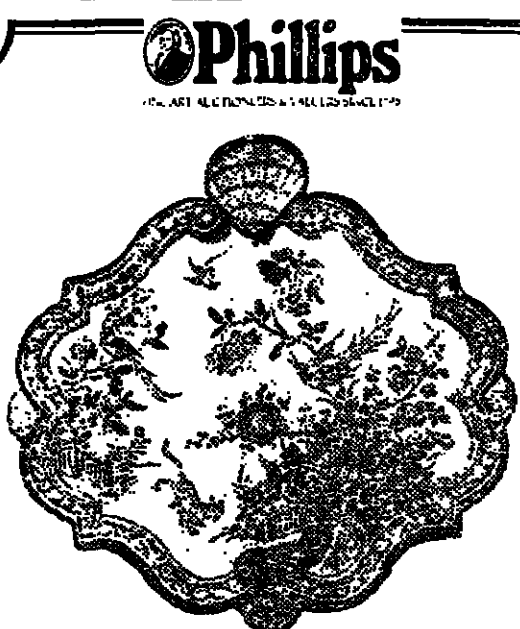
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## Reagan ends Far East tour with a long, hard look at North Korea



Looking north: President Reagan observing North Korean positions, and talking to the commander of a US guard post.

## Massive security for President's DMZ visit

President Reagan could not have had a more dramatic forum in which to encapsulate the anti-communist rhetoric of his Asian tour.

Less than two miles to the front was the North Korean border. Just behind, two sand-bagged mortar posts and, beneath his podium, a crescent of men of the US Second Division, Ninth Infantry, whose job it is to patrol the Demilitarized Zone that separates North and South Korea.

On the harsh, scrub-covered hill to his right was a South Korean radar post, watching for any threat from the north at this the most forward American military position in the world.

After a church service under a powder-blue sky, the setting pure Hollywood, the Commander-in-Chief, his voice occasionally catching with emotion, told the men: "You stand between the free world and the armed forces of a system hostile to everything we believe in as Americans."

"The communist system to the north is based on hatred and oppression. It brutally attacks every form of human liberty and declares those who worship God to be enemies of the people. Its attack against the leaders of the South Korean Government in Rangoon made clear what kind of enemy you face across the DMZ."

If talking about freedom, one of the themes of the President's Far East tour, is justified anywhere in the world it is in South Korea, and not merely because of the deaths of 269 people in the Korean Airlines Boeing 747, shot down by the Soviet Union, and the Rangoon bombing a little over a month ago.

The Burma bombing killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers and eight other senior political figures. Burma has withdrawn diplomatic recognition of Pyongyang as a result of the attack.

Reagan would not leave the South alive at the end of what the North called a "war junket" did not deter him from being the first American leader to visit the DMZ.

But with the President in North Korea, the security precautions were extraordinary. 10,000 US troops were deployed discreetly around Camp Liberty Bell and a special quick-response squad was ready to snatch the President back to the safety of the base in two minutes if there was an incident.

At least once near the DMZ the President switched cars, and on Saturday when Mr Reagan went to address the National Assembly a phoney motorcade, complete with blaring headlights and motor cycle escorts, was staged 15 minutes before the President drove up in the real one.

On the return trip from the DMZ the press buses were watched by Korean plainclothes

men every 50 yards in built-up areas.

The address to the National Assembly gave him the opportunity to project what he called "a new era of confidence and sense of purpose in the United States, while pledging full support for the South Korean Government against a North Korea 'waging a campaign of intimidation' and 'perched and primed for conflict'."

But was missing in both Japan and South Korea was any feeling that the President was meeting the people of those countries.

In Seoul the lack of concern for domestic freedoms was particularly marked, despite assertions by the White House that the President would draw the South Korean Government's attention to large-scale detentions and protests which took place before his arrival.

Accurate figures are hard to obtain, but estimates of the number of people held under

varying degrees of restraint during the visit go up to 1,200 according to one South Korean source.

Throughout the visit the White House has maintained that it is satisfied with the progress towards full democracy in South Korea and that in any case, it intended to make its point to the South Korean by means of quiet diplomacy.

Since last night, however, the White House spokesman no longer speaks of human rights but of "democratic rights", which he feels to be more appropriate.

When he flies back to Washington today the President can be assured of two things: Both North and South Korea have been left in no doubt that the United States would react swiftly to any further North Korean outrage, and film of the border visit, where Mr Reagan, was artfully seated next to black soldiers at every opportunity, must help any presidential campaign next year.

## Spain's prospects in the EEC

### Rural discontent along the banks of the misty Ebro



EBRO JOURNEY Part 1

Whatever the outcome of next month's European Community summit in Athens, Spain will remain a firm candidate for eventual membership of the EEC. Applying a human yardstick to the country's problems, Richard Wigg, Madrid correspondent, has travelled down the Ebro, Spain's most important river, from Cantabria to the Mediterranean and through the heartland likely to be most affected by the EEC. In this first of four articles, he reports from Reinos.

An autumn Sunday morning and mist still clings to the green Cantabria hills at whose feet water wells up in a glade. Not far from the source of the Ebro, a party of local farmers, Reinos factory executives, a solicitor and a bank manager, out shooting fallow deer or wild boar, rest after the dogs have again failed to pick up the scent.

"The small farmers around here - a man, his wife and children - will have to disappear, whether Spain joins the Common Market or not," José, the 26-year-old son of a dairy farmer with a herd of 100 Friesians, tells me. "Technical development will have to come, raising Spain's herd to European levels of milk production. You are very advanced. I've seen it in England." His father began mechanizing six years ago, unable to get labour which had gone to the towns. Now, they employ only three men on the 120-acre farm.

"There's a lot of land unused here," José said. He first tried to become a doctor and then worked in a bank before deciding to come back and help his father. He gestured towards the surrounding countryside: "It needs capital to pull up the scrub, turn it into pasture and then buy the cattle. There should be a stronger presence by the Government to develop all this, but, in Spain, governments never have the money for such things."

By contrast, Eduardo is the son of a poor peasant with a patch of land and a few cows. The father went to work as a labourer in a Reinos steel-works during the boom years of the 1950s to provide for his family. He was pensioned early after an accident.

Eduardo, who lives in a tiny village, looks after the nine cows, rearing the calves for meat. Intelligent, he is desperate to escape from subsistence agriculture to urban life. Spain's prolonged economic crisis meant he could not follow further into the steelworks after his apprenticeship had finished.

"There are only 10 young people in the village. You can only play skittles here. Rural life is solitary, there's more variety of people in Reinos. You learn new things as a bartender in a town."

"I want to organize my life. If I could have a bar of my own..." Eduardo goes on after a pause: "It's not enough to publish figures of more than two million jobs. They should give people like me a chance to speak out on television."

As he leaves to give the cows their feed for the night, he admits that subsistence farming passes the time better than if he were forced to idle away the hours in a Madrid industrial suburb.

His mother, after he has gone, asks me: "Couldn't you do anything for him? He's like a bird in a cage." The father burst out: "Let them open the factory doors again and give the young people jobs!"

Eduardo was born into a family on the bottom rung of Spain's one million smallholdings, which have virtually no

economic future in a market economy unless they can be modernized. The economic crisis has revealed cruelly the deficiencies of the Franco regime's development model based on industrialization with a neglect of agriculture.

Later in the journey, I was to hear Señor Carlos Romero, the Agriculture Minister, promise schemes to encourage unemployed young people to return to the villages and recultivate the land. But the rural exodus to the factories of the Franco years left older people to do the job, or the women alone. More than 60 per cent of Spain's farmers are aged between 40 and 60. Once the taste of modern urban living standards has been acquired, it is an uphill task to redirect young energies to the land and modernize techniques. And, bitter twist, modernization means fewer farm-workers. Tomorrow: The grape pickers.



Lisbon banquet: Señor González, left, with Dr Soares

### Soares preempts joint Iberian approach

From Our Special Correspondent, Lisbon

Spain and Portugal are seeking a final decision on their negotiations to enter the European Community when the 10 EEC members hold their summit meeting in Athens next month.

"We have a right to demand that the EEC partners say clearly what their position is," Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, said here in frustrated tones before flying back to Madrid yesterday.

But as he and Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, signed a so-called Declaration of Lisbon "pledging a more fruitful relationship between the two Iberian nations", the Portuguese Prime Minister had already sent off a personal letter to the Ten arguing for his country's entry. He did not wait for the Lisbon meeting to agree the text of

a joint approach as Señor González had intended. The Lisbon declaration told the Ten that budgetary difficulties cannot justify forgetting the historic task of enlarging the Community.

Dr Soares argues it is up to Europe to decide when Portugal enters, while insisting his country cannot wait "indefinitely", implying the January, 1986, date regardless of Spain's position.

The two premiers agreed to meet annually to impart political impulses to closer Iberian relations and to form a permanent secretariat. Experts are to start talks on a new fishing programme and on tariff concessions Spain might make to ease Portuguese exports. Road bridges are to be built over the Guadiana and Minho rivers.

### UK women jailed in vice mix-up

Harare (AP) - Soldiers forced five British teachers into a lorry and then jailed them in a nationwide crackdown on prostitutes which has resulted in hundreds of married and single women and even school-children being detained.

The teachers were arrested on Friday night in Gweru, 140 miles south of Harare. Soldiers toting sub-machine guns, police and members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union's youth brigade swooped on women in night clubs, cinemas, hotels, supermarkets and private homes, in seven of the country's main towns.

"They kept us in jail for five hours cramped like sardines, 16 to 10 in a cell," said Miss Angie Collier, aged 26, who came to Zimbabwe from London, in May to teach at Gweru's Nashville High School.

She was arrested, she said, because she and other white friends had protested when soldiers raided the theatre where they were watching a film and arrested all black women, including fellow teachers.

"We went outside to try to get a particular friend of ours out. We told the soldiers that she was a teacher. But there was so much confusion. The soldiers had been drinking and everyone was shouting and arguing."

"Eventually, they just forced all of us into the truck. I was holding my boy friend's hand and they just wrenched us apart."

Miss Collier was released only after her boy friend and other friends had contacted the Ministry of Education and Culture.

### Warsaw takes a big risk

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities have announced proposals for a wide range of food price rises, a controversial issue that in the past has sparked off riots, toppled governments and helped to spawn Solidarity.

The price increase, to come into force on January 1, is the riskiest undertaking by the Jaruzelski Government since it lifted martial law last July. Every effort is being made to defuse potential unrest. Polish television has been instructed by the Central Committee to play a calming role.

The Polish people have been given special telephone numbers to ring to express their grievances and the new post-Solidarity trade unions are supposed to hold briefing sessions for factory workers over the next month.

The idea of printing the proposals now is to eliminate the element of surprise - according to party analysts the prime cause of riots in the past - and induce a sense of inevitability. Poles are asked to choose between two scales of

price increases, one that would raise living costs by about 4.5 per cent and the other that would involve a 6.5 per cent increase but with special compensatory payments for the lower paid.

Polish television broadcast interviews at the weekend with several dozen shoppers in the street and did not censor out critical opinions. One woman standing in a snow-blown Gdansk street shouted at the camera that she could not afford to pay 120 zloties for butter out of her child support allowance of 4,000 zloties (about £114) a month. Another worker said that any increase whatsoever in the bread price would be unacceptable. Others complained about the quality of food.

The first category of price rises will add the equivalent of £800m to the national food bill but will not reduce the heavy subsidies on food. The second will add £1,100m to the bill but will reduce some of the subsidies. Basic foods will rise by

between 10 and 15 per cent but the cost of butter will increase, under the proposals, by 40 per cent and chicken by up to 70 per cent. Butter rationing was reimposed last week, apparently to forestall large-scale hoarding.

The official press has blamed the rise in the cost of chickens on American sanctions which have denied Poland maize and other chicken feed.

The politburo met on Friday and called a full plenary session of the Central Committee for this Friday to be specially devoted to economic matters. The discussions will give added support to the Government in its contention that food prices have to be increased.

But the large number of Central Committee members with official posts in factories may well lead to some plain speaking about the management of the economy.

Representatives of party cells in the 200 principal Polish factories have already warned the party leadership that food price rises may trigger disturbances.

### US arms not a priority for Argentina

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires



Senator Caputo: "Lift the curtain of fear"

Argentina's incoming Government will not consider buying arms from America a priority, the Foreign Minister-elect said.

Senator Caputo told *The Times*: "If the United States wants to lift its embargo on arms sales to Argentina, they can at least lift it, but they will be selling a product that is not on our priority list." Senator Caputo regarded the possibility of the ban being lifted as an interesting signal. But, he said: "We would prefer other signals of peace instead."

Señor Raul Alfonsín's government would prefer that Washington lift the curtain of fear that hangs over Central America with the threat of military intervention. "This requirement goes for both the United States and the Soviet Union," Señor Caputo added.

The Reagan Administration is considering lifting the arms embargo as a show of good faith.

Caputo interview, page 10  
Leading article, page 11

### Uganda troops harass refugees in Sudan

By Richard Dowden

Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan are being harassed by Ugandan soldiers crossing the border and may face growing hostility from the Sudanese themselves, according to refugee aid workers.

A confidential report from the workers says that Sudan is under increasing pressure from the Uganda Government to force refugees out of the border area.

The Sudanese Army, facing a renewed threat from the southern secessionist movement, Anyanya II, can offer little protection.

There are more than 350,000 refugees from Uganda living in southern Sudan, about 95,000 of them in UN camps on the west bank of the Nile. They are said to be afraid of coming to the camps because of the

irregular food supply and fear of being forcibly repatriated. A UN worker said guerrilla bands carrying out sporadic raids on Uganda Army posts, but he did not know which movement they represented. In retaliation, Ugandan troops have been crossing the border and attacking refugees.

The Uganda Government claims it operates a policy of "reconciliation and not revenge" towards the refugees. But one aid worker said: "Obote's troops seem to regard all refugees, especially those who return, as guerrillas. Whenever there is any fighting near the border, there is a wave of atrocities all the way back to Arua."

Conditions in the settlements are described as hazardous. There is little medical help and no secondary schooling.

### ETA blamed for murder of Spanish officer

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Left-wing terrorists have murdered a Spanish Navy lieutenant in the northern fishing town of Bermeo, according to reports published here yesterday.

The 32-year-old officer, father of six children, had been assigned to his post at the Bermeo port authority only four months earlier.

Police blamed the Basque secessionist organisation ETA and said the fatal shooting occurred as the lieutenant was walking from his office to his flat on Saturday night.

The killing was a continuation of the escalation of violence by the ETA in the face of tougher anti-terrorist measures announced by the Government early this month. Last Wednesday the ETA killed a barman in Bilbao and last Monday the same organisation kidnapped a businessman near San Sebastian.

### British TV spy series angers Moscow

Moscow (AP) - *Izvestia*

yesterday accused British television of glorifying a founding father of international terrorism with a film about the spy, Sidney Reilly, who operated in Russia after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

In a commentary entitled *Spy brought out of Oblivion*, *Izvestia* said Reilly had devoted his life after 1917 to attempts to destroy Soviet power.

After the revolution, it said, "Britain's intelligence service charged its chief expert on Russia with the task, formulated by Winston Churchill, of strangling Bolshevism in its cradle."

In 1918, Sidney Reilly... was shuttling between Petrograd and Moscow, mustering forces in the underground to stage a counter-revolutionary coup. "The makers of the film prefer not to mention these episodes

### Hongkong looks for a palliative

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Hongkong's 5.3 million people are awaiting the sparse official statement which will follow the latest round of talks on the colony's future, today and tomorrow. They can only hope for a choice of words which will take away their fears and give them confidence.

Last month's two-day session in Peking was described by the British side as "useful and constructive" - the first time that even those cautious words of approval had been used.

More recently Mrs Margaret Thatcher encouraged optimism by announcing that Britain would insist on a continuing presence after 1997, when China wants to resume control, while Mr Deng Liqun, China's director of information, indicated that Peking would allow Hongkong to continue its capitalist economy after that date - at least for some time.

Confidence is important not only for economic reasons, but to prevent a mass exodus from Hongkong should people start to envisage a radical change in their lifestyle. A flow of some funds and people from the colony as 1997 approaches would seem inevitable, but Britain as well as Hongkong itself will want to keep this to a minimum.

The colony's population has grown from a mere 400,000 after the Second World War to its present huge total. But only 20,000 - most of them British expatriates - have United Kingdom passports and a right of abode in this country.

A further 2.5 millions, nearly half the population, have British Dependent Territory Citizen passports while the rest are either too poor to travel or have not yet lived there the necessary seven years to become Hongkong "belongers" and so qualify for the full passport. These relative newcomers to the colony can travel abroad on a certificate of identity.

But none of these has the automatic right to settle in Britain, a right which was lost about 20 years ago and which has been therefore unaffected by the recent British Nationality Act.

Hongkong sources deny that there has been any dramatic outflow of money from the colony as people prepare for the worst - although there has undoubtedly been some movement of funds.

On the other hand, the Hongkong authorities are claiming 180 overseas companies opening in the colony in the first nine months of this year.

Hongkong's population is already - and not surprisingly - 98 per cent Chinese. But one result of a 1997 takeover must be that the proportion will grow even higher as the first to leave will no doubt include the two per cent "others".

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Or call in at any Royal Navy and Royal Marines Careers Information Office.





## SPECTRUM

## Edward Mortimer meets Amos Oz, the Jewish writer who refuses to be history's eternal pioneer

Israel is evolving into "a mad and slightly evil country. Perhaps this is the conclusion we can derive from Amos Oz's trips around Israel and the West Bank and the conversations he had there, in October and November 1982..." That was how the *Jerusalem Post's* Benny Morris began his review of the Hebrew edition of *In the land of Israel*, the book from which the extracts below are taken. Accordingly, when I went to see Oz at his home, Kibbutz Hulda (south of the main Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway), I started by asking how he felt about washing this sort of dirty linen in the columns of *The Times*.

He replied that he did not see the book as "dirty linen" at all. "What I aim to do, and believe I have done, is to produce a polyphonic record of present-time Israel, or at least some segments of it, with all its sound and fury and pain. There is nothing of 'dirty linen' in the fact that several Israelis are tormented by the present reality, or by the traumatic past. The right way to read this collection is to treat it as a painful human comedy, a tale about a very troubled family, in which every member of the family - or almost every one - has an instant formula for instant salvation and is out to save everyone else's soul."

At the age of 44, Amos Oz is Israel's most famous living writer. Within



Amos Oz: "read this collection as a painful human comedy"

of self-education: "Never before had I made an attempt to listen carefully and sympathetically to my worst political opponents, from the PLO to Gush Emunim. This time I made a deliberate effort to give them not only a fair hearing but even a convincing voice: I lent my own voice to those people, who are sometimes not very articulate in explaining themselves to the outside world. In a sense it was a labour of love."

So is he happy with the Israel he has discovered? No. "I'm not at all happy with anything in Israel." But, "I suppose down below I'm very proud of the fact that, despite the long Jewish tragedy and the relatively short Israeli tragedy, this country is still one of the most open, argumentative, soul-searching societies in the world. A bus-queue or a grocery in Israel is a mini-parliament where total strangers discuss vehemently not only politics, but ideology, religion, social justice, sex, theology - and I like it this way in spite of the fact that it hurts."

Is this kind of open, argumentative society not threatened by violence when, as happened in February this year, a person taking part in a peaceful demonstration can be killed with a hand-grenade? Yes, he says. "It is a direct threat to the basic, pluralistic spirit of Israeli society. But still... in one hundred years of Zionism less than fifty Jews were killed by other Jews for political or ideological reasons. For a much lesser cause than the one which divides the Israelis now, other peoples would probably be at each other's throats quite literally, not metaphorically. What we Israelis do is give each other ulcers - or a heart attack."

Oz says he finds it difficult to prevent "pro-peace intellectuals in the West" from hugging me for the wrong reasons. He describes himself as a

Peace Now activist, but stressers that "Peace Now has never been a replica of the American anti-war movement". "No one within the Peace Now movement maintains that the enemy is unreal, that we fundamentally fight the Arabs for the wrong reasons."

He is not, he says, "in love with nation states". Indeed, "as a Jew, having a nation-state of my own makes me sometimes feel like an old man in a kindergarten. We Jews have been through that game thousands of years ago, and in a way we have performed for nearly two thousand years what I regard as the ideal model of the existence of a civilization without the murderous toys of nationhood, except that it was a one-man-show or a one-person show. Some of the audience applauded, some other part of the audience persecuted the performer, and some slaughtered him..."

"I can't afford it. I'd be delighted to be the tenth one in the world or the fifth one in the neighbourhood, to join a post-nationalistic world. But for the life of me I'm not going to be the eternal pioneer of the next phase in human history. As long as everyone else has glass in their windows and locks on their doors, and tanks and aeroplanes, I'm going to play the bloody game according to its bloody rules whether I like it or not. That's really my Zionism from A to Z."

## moreover... Miles Kingston

## A Ross by any other name

Poor old Albert. Now that he has been given an exhibition of his own, it's being advertised entirely in terms of his wife. "Victoria and Albert", say the ads, with "Victoria and" lightly rubbed out. "I hope she is amused", says the bubble over his head. I don't know about Victoria, but I feel profoundly depressed at this display of sexism.

Or, partnership; rather, Partnership is prejudice shown against one member of a duo, whereby all the attention goes to the other partner. Take Gilbert and Ellie, for instance. Ellie, the talented composer who occasionally stepped in when Sullivan was having a furious row with Gilbert, is now totally forgotten, although I believe the Gilbert and Ellie operetta *Happy Easter Island* is sometimes revived by amateurs. Or St. Pierre et Miquelon - Saint Peter we all know about but Miquelon, the locksmith of the Gates of Heaven, is commemorated only in the name of some French islands. And take Martini and Rossi.

But here we come across one of the great mysteries of history, the forgotten story of Albert Ross, who partnered more people than anyone in history and always ended up as the partner whom no one remembers. He was born in 1879 in Auchtermolony, in Scotland, and grew up with the singular ambition of being a straight man in a music hall duo. Most comics crave to be the funny one, but he always reckoned that the nervous tension and acrobatics involved in comedy would wear a man out, and it was as a straight man that he always auditioned.

In his autobiography, he relates how his first auditions were disastrous - he tried to perform solo as a straight man, the result being less than humorous - but that he soon met up with and partnered Doug Cromarty. Doug was a rollicking dialect comedian who specialized in arriving on stage drunk and performing all the better for it. Ross and Cromarty became well-known at the turn of the century in the Scottish provinces, but the taste in those days was for fake Scotsmen like Harry Lauder, and the act never made it to London.

Ross teamed up briefly in Wales with a comic called Harry Wye, but Ross 'n' Wye never caught on beyond lending their name to a town, and Ross went abroad to find his fortune, to Germany and then to Italy. He claims that in Germany he formed half of a team known as Ross and Kavalier, later turned into a musical by Strauss, but historians privately doubt this. What is beyond doubt is that he teamed up with Signor Martini in Italy as a business partner. Martini had a dry vermouth which he claimed as better than anyone else's but wouldn't sell better. Rossi (as he was known to the Italians) had the simple solution. "Put an olive in it," he said.

It worked, and they made a fortune. Ross stayed with the firm for 10 years, till they got tired of this morose Scotsman standing around telling them to put an olive in it, and he moved on to Ireland, where he teamed up with Somerville and produced the leisurely tales of the Irish R M which Channel 4 were later to immortalize, or at least to televise.

By this time he had acquired a certain reputation as the forgettable half of partnerships (who has ever heard a request for a dry Rossi, or Rossi Bianco?) and it is no coincidence that when Lawrence of Arabia was looking for an anonymous name to enter the forces with, he chose Ross.

He spent his declining years working on his autobiography, trying to analyse the psychological factors which had made him always the lesser half of everything or, in the title of the work, *The Ross Dependency*. It came as little surprise to him to find later that this was already the name of part of the Antarctic. His whole life had been spent like that. He died of a heart attack when he bought James Thurber's book, *The Years with Ross* and found it wasn't about him.

## Voices from the land of Israel

'I don't believe there will be peace until the Arabs realize that we did them a favour by letting them stay alive at all'

WITH ORIENTAL JEWS IN BET SHEMESH

"I'll tell you what shame is: They gave us houses; they gave us the dirty work; they gave us education; and they took away our self-respect. What did they bring my parents to Israel for? I'll tell you what for. But you sure won't write this. You'll think it's just provocation. But I'll tell you what for. Wasn't it to do your dirty work? You didn't have Arabs then so you needed our parents to do your cleaning and be your servants and your labourers. And policemen too. You brought our parents to be your Arabs."

"But now I'm a supervisor. And he's a contractor, self-employed. And that guy there has a transport business. Self-employed, too. If they give back the territories, the Arabs will stop coming to work and then there you'll put us back into the dead-end jobs, like before. If for no other reason, we won't let you give back those territories. And that's besides the rights we have from the Bible, and besides security. Look at my daughter: she works in a bank now and every evening an Arab comes to clean the building. All you want is to dump her on the bank on to some textile machine, or have her wash the floors instead of the Arab. Like my mother used to clean for you. That's why we hate you here. As long as Begin's in power, my daughter's secure in the bank. If you guys come back, you'll bring her down first thing."

WITH SETTLERS AT TEKOA (WEST BANK)

Harriet (American immigrant): "In general, I don't believe there'll be peace. The Gentiles' hatred of

Israel is an eternal thing. There's never been peace between us and them, only when they beat us completely or when we'll beat them completely. Maybe only if they let somebody like Ariel Sharon wipe out as many of them as possible, and those countries of theirs, until the Arabs realize that we did them a favour by letting them stay alive at all."

"This is a religious war! A holy war! For them and for us! A war against all of Islam. And against the goyim."

Menachem (her husband, born in Jerusalem): "I'm much more extreme than Harriet, but actually I see a good possibility of living with the Arabs in friendship. When? When they realize they're here out of mercy and not by right. I talk Arabic real well. I have a lot of Arab acquaintances - I worked with them. My family is from Aden. We know that the Arab is a good-hearted, obedient creature if only nobody would incite him or put ideas into his head. The Arab's not a warmonger. He just has to know, very clearly, what his place is."

Danny (Menachem's apprentice, born in Galilee to parents from Kurdistan): "Look how empty it is here. There's plenty of room."

AN OLD ARAB IN RAMALLAH (WEST BANK)

Oz: What, in your opinion, should be done with the Arab inhabitants? Danny: That's a hard question. I know what not to do: not to kill, not to throw them out, not to oppress. But what should be done, I don't know yet. But I keep thinking about it. A lot.

Oz: Do they have rights? Danny: You can't say they don't: they're human beings. "You took everything from us. How can you sleep at night? Don't you fear God? You took everything! But we were also wrong. Guilty. You know in the beginning our people would kill Jews for nothing. For no reason! Now we've got our

The Land doesn't belong to the Jews or to the Arabs  
The Land is God's  
Whoever finds favour in his eyes will receive His Land



punishment. You've been punished by God, too. Write in the Israeli newspapers, write: what was is over. Finished. Everyone wants to live on the land and the property. All the Jews and Arabs want to live. Write that land doesn't belong to the Jews or to the Arabs. The land is God's. Whoever finds favour in his eyes will receive His Land. God alone decides. And whoever does evil will pay the price: God will pass over him and forget him."

Z - "A MAN WITH A CERTAIN REPUTATION"

"I want you to know that I personally have absolutely no desire, and no reason either, to be better than Khomenei or Brezhnev or Gaddafi or Assad or Mrs Thatcher, or Harry Truman who killed half a million Japs with two sweet bombs. Smarter than them, yes! I want to be quicker, more clever, more efficient than them, but under no circumstances do I have any ambition whatsoever to be more profited and moral than them... Let us realize that we're a wild country, deadly and dangerous to the whole neighbourhood, awful, crazy, capable of suddenly going nuts because they murdered one of our kids - even one! - and running wild and burning all the oil fields in the Middle East... Let them know in Washington, in Moscow, in Damascus and China that if they shoot one of our ambassadors, or even a consul, or even the attaché in charge of stamps collecting, we're capable of starting, suddenly just for the hell of it, before breakfast, World War Three."

GUSH EMUNIM\* LEADERS AT OFRA (WEST BANK)

Pinchas Wallerstein: "In May, 1975, we were the only Jewish settlement in all of Samaria. And slowly but surely all kinds of right-thinking people began to find their way to us - one person brought us a gift of cinder blocks; another brought cement; one guy brought toilet bowls. And bear in mind that all of this happened while Labour was in power. These people, the leaders of Labour, had, in spite of it all, a certain awe of latter day pioneers like ourselves. It's in their blood. They would never have evacuated and destroyed Yamit like that! Begin's already a different story altogether. He was the one who broke the Zionist taboo against uprooting a Jewish settlement."

Yisrael Harel: "I think that the positions of Gush Emunim really do constitute an irritating and alarming threat to the legitimacy of secular, hedonistic 'Israeliness'. The existence of Gush Emunim disturbs your experiences of modern Western existence, including permissiveness and pacifism and internationalism; it interferes with your attempt to 'adjust' our society to fashionable

western values. You have been cornered by a multi-faceted threat: first of all, in terms of Zionist fulfilment you are no longer the pioneers. Second, you've been tangled up in a war you don't really believe in. Third, what you view as injustice is being done to the Arabs in your name."

Sarah Harel (on the Sabra-Chatila massacre):

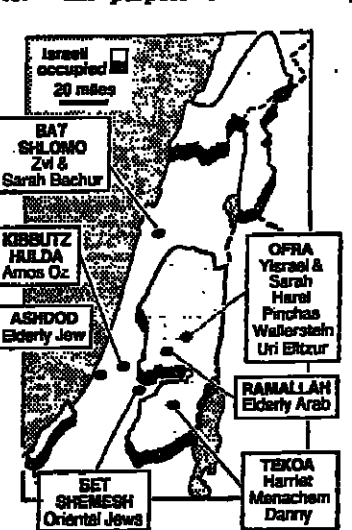
"I may also have been overwhelmed by the thought that if the Arabs are capable of doing something like that to other Arabs, what awaits us if we are trapped in a moment of weakness? And perhaps I feel a bit desolate that, after all, we were there, in the neighbourhood, and maybe we could have - or couldn't we? - done something to stop it... And afterwards the shocking reaction in the Israeli street: the understandable pain that ran amok, turned into a festival of self-hatred, a public circus for the blood of the government ministers and army commanders - what a moral massacre they started against ourselves! Awful!"

Uri Elizur (lecturer in mathematics and one of the leaders of the violent resistance against the evacuation of Yamit):

"Western culture is all alien to the spirit of Judaism, and the current trust with western culture is a passing episode in our history, like earlier romances with foreign cultures." (Uri has no hesitation about revealing to Oz that after an incident when stones were thrown at cars belonging to Ofra's residents, he and his friends stormed into Ramallah to shatter Arab car windows.) "Yes, we took the law into our own hands. And believe me, the Arabs understood it perfectly. They respect us a lot more than they respect Jews like you."

WITH AN ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS TEACHER IN JERUSALEM

Do they teach vocational subjects here? The instructors point to the Arabs repairing the roof under the auspices of Mayor Teddy Kollek and answers with a question: "And for what purpose did the Lord,



The war-torn lands of the Israeli settlers

blessed be He, create them? Why was Israel the guy called Ishmael, which means 'he shall hear the Lord', do you know? No? I'll tell you. He was called Ishmael so that he would hear what Isaac ordered him to do. And why was Isaac the Jew called Isaac. 'He shall laugh'. So that he would laugh at the sight of this, because the Labour of righteous men is done by others."

And do they celebrate Israel Independence Day here? My partner in conversation smiles sadly and explains gently, as if to a deathly ill person: "And what is there to celebrate about this? Nu, has the Messiah come? The End of Days? The state you made for yourselves (his voice drips almost to a whisper) - just between the two of us - why even you're already sick of it. Whoever doesn't leave it is ashamed of it, and whoever doesn't leave and is not ashamed of it, steals from it shamelessly..."

The devil inspired me to ask him what he thought of Gush Emunim, which means 'he shall hear the Lord'. They're all sheikhs. Impudent. Terrible. Real pagans. Idolaters. Acting as if they've got the Messiah in their back pocket, and turning the goyim against us. And for what? For rocks and trees...

WITH VETERAN JEWISH FARMERS AT BAT SHLOMO

Zvi Bachur: "I'm 78 years old and every

morning at four or five, I go out to work the land. I want you to know, at five o'clock in the morning this is already an Arab country. To the breadth and length of this country, the Arabs are up and working and the Jews are still fast asleep."

His wife, Sarah: "Little 14 year old shikses from the Arab village work in our fields, and Jewish boys are either in the army in Lebanon, or in the secret service, or fighting around the world, or in the stock market, or the devil-knows-where, or just hanging around all day, their heads full of soul-searching."

Zvi: "And right now the Arabs are raising a new generation, just the opposite of what used to be, educated, quiet, serious, even idealistic. There's a lot of them going back to their religion. Dreaming all the day long about a homeland. There's even some willing to sacrifice themselves. And us? Something's gone wrong - very wrong."

WITH AN OLD ROMANIAN IMMIGRANT, ASHDOD

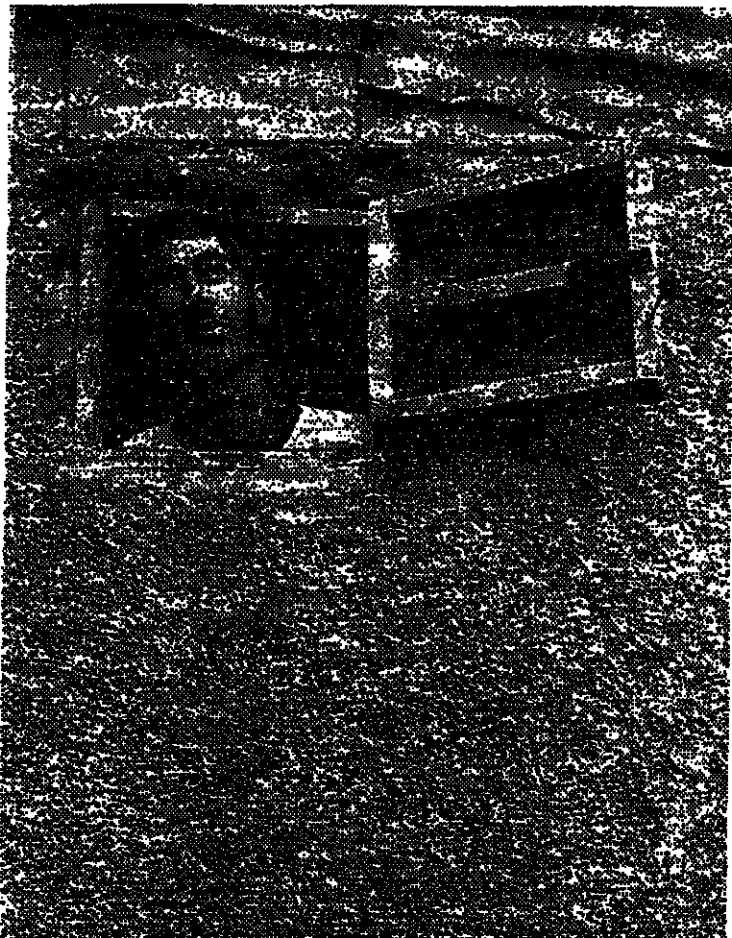
"I'll tell you what I believe, mister. Listen, everyone is good. Begin is good. Peres is good. Rabin is good. Of course his honor the president is good. And David Levy, too. Everybody's a hero. From all the communities. Everybody wants it should be good. Everybody gives from his life to the country. They should get respect for that! This argument what we got - is nothing; they have such in the best families. They argue? So they make up. Me, I'm for everybody. I already seen with my own eyes what the goyim got and what we got. The state of Israel - a very nice thing!"

Oz's conclusion: Perhaps we must limit ourselves and forgo the rainbow of messianic dreams, whether they be called "the resurrection of the Kingdom of David and Solomon" or "the building of a model society, a Light unto the Nations," fulfillment of the vision of the Prophets" or "to become the heart of the world". Perhaps we should take smaller bites...

In the Land of Israel by Amos Oz is published by Chatto and Windus at £8.95 (hardback) and by Flamingo (paperback) at £2.95.

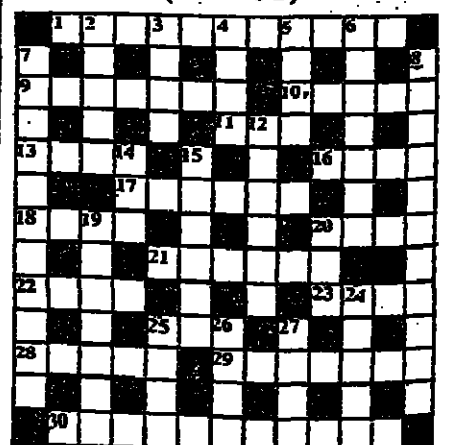
"Gush Emunim - Block of the Faithful - the spiritual-political movement seeking to build Jewish settlements throughout the Israeli-occupied territories."

Judith Passmore/Hanover



Palestinian resident of the Balata refugee camp in Nablus, on the West Bank during a dawn-to-dusk curfew.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 201)



- ACROSS
- Stone coffin (11)
  - Spanish prince (7)
  - Moment (5)
  - Pastime homeland (11)
  - Sway (4)
  - Exhausted (6)
  - Laborer (4)
  - Furnace pile (4)
  - Split (6)
  - Stupid people (4)
  - Nothing (4)
  - Welsh valley (3)
  - Perfect (5)
  - Japanese flower art (7)
  - Close end to race (5,6)
- DOWN
- Impure quartz (5)
  - Transfer (4)
  - Homework (4)
  - Car (4)
  - Public service (7)
  - Respectful (11)
  - Room for improvement (6)
  - Permit (3)
  - Immature (6)
  - Revive (7)
  - Writ (3)
  - Cenotaphs (5)
  - Soft lump (4)
  - Take offence (4)
  - Gaseous element (4)

Solution to Saturday's prize crossword will appear on Saturday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise



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MODERN TIMES

# The Great Taste Test



**A sideways look at the British way of life**

Stephen Bayley is director of the Conran Foundation's Boilerhouse Project at the Victoria & Albert Museum. As such he has arranged the current exhibition devoted to taste, in which artefacts are placed upon pedestals or on dustbins to indicate the judgments that people have passed upon them. This deliciously provocative ap-

proach smacks, of course, of the sort of thing that gets good taste a bad name.

*De gustibus non est disputandum.* One man's meat has always been another man's poison. Bayley having thrust himself among the tastemakers, by making a show of other people's value judgments, becomes himself a touchstone for

taste. Practical or preposterous? Robin Young visited him both at work and at home to collect evidence.

Then Sir Roy Strong, the Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum, was asked to consider the taste displayed by Bayley's possessions and give his verdict: is he a man of good taste or bad?

Sarah Kershaw



**Exhibit A: Bayley at work**

To get to the Boilerhouse before the V & A opens one must use the tradesman's entrance. Bayley, built more like a rugged player than an aesthete but with a coral red woollen scarf twisted tastefully about his shoulders, conducts the way through a clutter of scaffolding and past piles of disjunctive drapings of doubtful purpose. "This was once a toilet bunker," he announces proudly, as he throws open the black door to a clinically clean office that is all white, black and nunnish grey.

He makes his coffee, black for "purity of vision", and drinks

from an Apilco cup and saucer - not in the familiar bottle-green and gold favoured by French brasseries, but white lined with silver grey.

The principal furniture is a black Conran table, surrounded by black and chrome Mies van der Rohe chairs. "They are awful as sitting machines. Tom Wolfe says they're guaranteed to catapult your guests face first into the lobster bisque. Anyway, meetings tend to be short."

Behind his functional white desk he has compromised with a more conventional office chair - a Klöber Sitzkomfort on wheels. Down shelving on the side wall are ranged magazines of the technology and design business - "my daily reading" - but among the vivid display are *Forbes*, *New York Atlantic* and *French Vogue*.

clean, calm and unassertive environment we found it was like working in a swimming pool or speaking on a transatlantic telephone line. We needed an anechoic system, and this carpet is it. We found it in a junk shop. It is the sort of thing that Herbert Read, Nikolaus Pevsner and John Betjeman condemned as suburban awful good taste. I think it is rather subtle."

Bayley sits comfortably in his Klöber contemplating the scene. "My clothes," he says smoothly, "were of course chosen in consciousness that you were coming. They are all from Paul Smith in Covent Garden. There are small and subtle points in the cut and design which please me - extra darts in the trousers, the lie of the reverse, the

unexpected angle of the button-hole. Paul tells me it is quite impossible to sell such understatement outside London. People in the North, where we both come from, want something far more strident if they are going to spend money on clothes."

On the way out we glance at the visitors' book to the exhibition. Bayley is delighted with it. "We are going to collect and print the entries" he says.

The first I glimpse reads: "Rubbish". The next: "Bourgeois". "There will always be idiot contributions," Bayley says, "but many are really thoughtful". I try again: "Good taste", the entry reads, "is not having the audacity to inflict your opinion on other people."

Bayley lives in Vauxhall, in a street which my colleague Bryan Appleyard defines as "the mystical home of gentrification". He arrives for our appointment in his white Volkswagen Sirocco. Its sombre interior complements the Prince of Wales check of his suit. "I would like a Ferrari," he says, "but I would have to save up for a long time. I have a strong Calvinistic streak. I would rather do without something than have anything I do not like. I am the opposite of a collector. I am a great thrower-away. Having brought the contents of two flats to this house, my wife and I have just finished throwing it all out to create a stripped environment. I have an obsession about clutter."

The stripped environment is most nakedly exposed in the basement, a big bare room with the classic Habitat dining furniture grouped at the far end - Marcel Breuer dining chairs and a black Italian table. A Japanese-influenced lamp by Ingo Maurer came from a Conran shop sale, but neat shelving below the stairs for wine bottles (mostly Italian from The Winery) was custom-built by a student from the London College of Furniture ("took an age").

Cookery books shelved alongside an incipient collection of coffee making machines above the wine (Elizabeth David, and cordon bleu but also *The Underground Gourmet* by Milton Glaser, the graphic designer responsible for the "I

love New York" heart) pave the way to the kitchen, tizzy pine units at which Bayley winces. "It was all here when we bought. It would be wanton to rip it out," he says, turning his back and heading upstairs.

His study has Finnish beech furniture and an arbitrary display of choice objects, prize among which is the filler cap from an F4 Phantom jet - "a wonderfully made thing". There are also his old typewriters, the upright Remington circa 1935 on which he wrote his first book, the Olivetti Lexikon 83DL on which he did his second, and the Olivetti Dora 12 designed by Sottsass in 1964. There is another Tizio lamp and a Danish telephone which will not connect to the British system. Sadly it is also not grey.

I bang my head sharply on an overhanging lamp (glass flanges and coloured centrepiece designed by Paul Henningsen in 1928. "It would be better over a dining table", Bayley apologises, "but it does give a beautifully muted light").

At 32, Bayley has only just purchased his first sofa. It is Conran, square-built salmon pink with elegant grey piping, and about the size of an ocean liner. It is matched, Bayley points out, by the pink marble hearthstone he had found for the room. Otherwise there is only space for bookshelves, a Sony television on a wall bracket, a lamp suspended from a sweeping arc of chrome, and a

couple of shining chrome stools like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the adjoining room which points a car headlamp at the ceiling, the stools, Bayley says, were designed by Achille Castiglione long before hi-tech became fashionable. Otherwise the second room has only an over-stored oil painting (*Death of St Francis*) of the Spanish school, and a set of folding canvas chairs, being reconverted in salmon.

In the bedroom (Conran duvet covers) a wall display of handmirrors ("an obsession of my wife's") is complemented by Bayley's own wing collars and dress ties. On another wall is a selection of floppy hats. "My wife, Flo, has gone out wearing one", Bayley observes, indicating an empty pin.

The bathroom (teak gunwales round the tub) Bayley attributes to the architect, Peter Wadley, but the use of offcuts of wood to make a pillar for a concealed light he calls "ingenious" and he moves the Descamps towels to show off a custom-made heated towel rail shaped like a double S-bend.

Throughout the tour, Bayley is only discomfited in the kitchen. He must have been aching, I realize now, for someone to come and write about his taste. There is no doubt that he, at least, loves it. The exhibition, *Taste*, is at the Boilerhouse until November 24.

Robin Young

## Bayley's bazaar



Watch: Rolex Oyster Perpetual ("only my stopwatch is quartz")

Cologne: Vetiver by Givenchy

Dictaphone: Sony TC100

Loafer shoes: Bass Weejuns

Hairdressing: Leonardo in Via Dante, Milan ("but usually it is more convenient to go to Patsy at Orlon's ladies' hairdressing, Knightsbridge")

Favourite toy: Falcon Safety Products' Dust Off canister of compressed air for blasting dust away. I love the aerospace details of it."

Lighting: A transformer in the base turns 240 volts to only six volts carried through the arms, so there are no wires. You will find one of these in almost every architect's office in the world."

Restaurants: Costas Grill, Notting Hill Gate for atmosphere; Langan's Bistro and Neal Street Restaurant for food; Caprice for decor.

## Sir Roy's verdict: a waxwork in his own museum

Brave are the hearts and eyes and minds that pronounce on taste. They climb of their own volition beneath the microscope lens and the results are invariably fatal.

Brave Mr Bayley of the red-rimmed spectacles (or at least on some days). May your hair go silver-grey soon to match your decor and thus extend your "quest for neutrality" to yourself. Beware, oh beware where your prognostications on taste have led you. You could be constructing sets for an updated version of Jacques Tati as *M. Hulot in Mon Oncle*.

I am so glad to read that you have a sofa, even if it does look like an ocean liner. Perhaps it means that, one day, the words comfort and domesticity will enter your vocabulary and life. Perhaps ornament, pattern and decoration, in the form of textiles, wallpapers, paint and glaze will also give you delight as they have to the greatest designers and artists over the centuries. Perhaps plants and flowers and living things (you know, like cats and dogs) will give you joy and rise above being merely tasteful props.



Sir Roy Strong: "prefer style"

Remember you are not an exhibit, even though your office is a lit-up showcase in which you sit, Tussaud-like, but a human being with passions and feelings and foibles whose expression explodes in clutter, the true mirrors of humanity and sentiment.

All that spotless virgin white makes me worry about the cleaning lady and

the dropped cup of coffee. It also makes me muse on the practicalities in terms of maintenance, wear and function. Here are chairs for a meeting which are "awful sitting machines"; here are magazines arranged as exhibits in a pattern and not as reading matter; here is a desk which only looks good when it is empty.

That poor 1930s carpet on the floor looks so unhappy I sometimes wish to rush off with it and lay it in some between-the-wars semi with three-piece suite and radio and make it feel joyful again beneath happy family feet and not the designer's heel.

To misquote Charlotte Corday: "Taste, what crimes are committed in thy name". I actually prefer the word style to taste. At its best it is unaffected and personal, it betrays flair, originality, a confidence in the expression of choice in appearance and environment that is beguiling, eye-catching, enthralling and instantly recognisable.

Cheer up Mr Bayley. In an odd sort of way you have this.

Roy Strong

## Penny Perrick

## Compact is out of puff

There are plans to bring back *Compact*. For those of you who are, insidiously, too young to know what I'm talking about, *Compact* was a BBC soap opera about a women's magazine. It began in 1962 and was meant to run and run just like ITV's *Crossroads* (the brainchild of *Compact* inventors Hazel Adair and Peter Ling) and *Coronation Street*. In fact, *Compact* bit the dust long before its stars had time to make a fortune from selling their autobiographies to the Sunday tabloids, but not before it had inspired a whole generation of teenagers to apply for jobs on magazines.

One of those teenagers was me. I left school the minute it was legally possible to do so and headed straight for *Vogue* magazine in the hope of entering a *Compact*-like world of romance, glamour and the odd bit of creative writing. What I found was an all-pervading smell of Cow gum, and a lot

of hopeful young women trying to survive on a small salary in an atmosphere almost as exclusively female as the girls' grammar school which I had just left.

*Compact* was jam-packed with squeaky-clean young men who alternatively dazzled or depressed female members of the cast according to what was needed to provide a suitably cliffhanging end to an episode. Such men do not exist on real magazines, at least not within the deak-hopping distance of the departments where women work. Men like a bit of career structure, not to mention a bit of money, so they get fed into the system as accountants and trainee advertising representatives and come out the other end, glossily pin-striped with titles like Group Publisher or Managing Director (Sales).

Women seldom make it to the executive floor. They are supposed to count themselves lucky if they progress from secretary to fashion editor, even though the salary, should they do so, is much the same and their office just as shabby. The recompense for a meagre wage is, supposedly, being exposed to so much excitement, an excitement which I'm not sure is entirely beneficial.

I have seen home editors of magazines spend days interviewing some rich and celebrated lady about her Chelsea penthouse, with the silk walls and trompe d'oeil murals,

before taking the tube back to their own rented flats in Kilburn. I have seen junior fashion assistants retrieve clothes from models after a day's shooting, send them back to the Bond Street boutique from whence they came, and then go out in search of a cheap pair of Woolworth tights for themselves. You might suppose that these women would become consumed by the politics of envy, but they never are. Some of them stay on the same magazine all their working lives, no doubt always hoping that one day they'll walk into the familiar office to find it turned into something that looks just like the set of *Compact*.

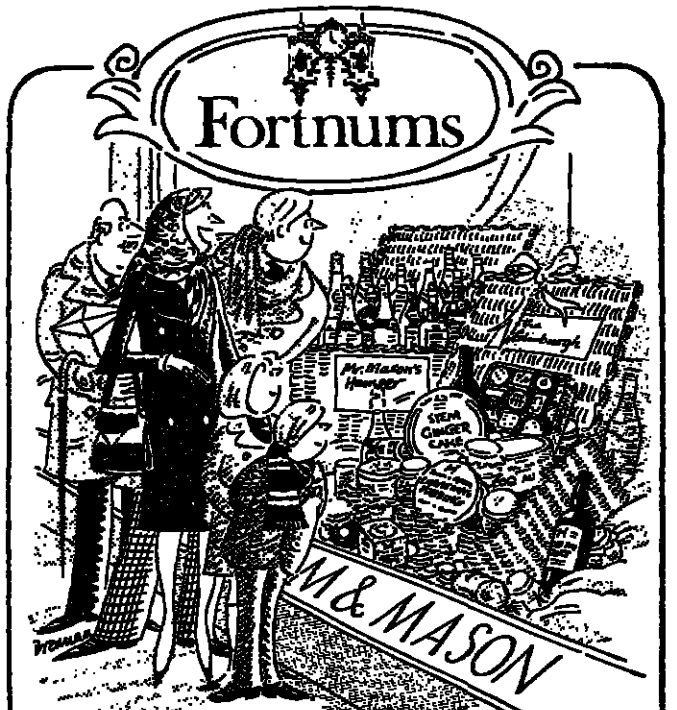
I'm not sure that *Compact*, with its magazine fantasy world, will be able to stage a comeback in its original form, in this more world-weary television age. If it does return, I think it should be in the form referred to by socially realistic television directors as drama-doc. This would present the magazine office with the same cynical accuracy as *Brookside* presents life on a horrible housing estate.

We would see the art editor bursting into tears because the colour proof of the front cover has come back from the printer showing the Princess of Wales with pink hair and orange eyeballs. We would watch the telephoneist begin a long and wearisome love affair with the married production manager

because he's the only man she ever meets from Monday to Friday. The result might be more like *Within these Walls* than the original *Compact*, but it might stop thousands of misguided young women from thinking that working on a magazine is far more thrilling than becoming a chartered accountant.

● "What you have to do is beware of lunch," is Tory MP Julian Critchley's advice to newly elected members of the House. Apparently men, especially those men who might conceivably have some influence in the world, are never given lunch - except for nefarious purposes. Once they've accepted a lunch date, they are for ever at the mercy of arms-dealers, drug traffickers and people who wish petrol to retain a high content of lead. Women, it seems, have a much better time of it.

It is the time when young women often receive rehearsals of marriage and older ones get offered jobs. I once shared an office with a woman who every so often would announce she was going out to lunch. Wearing her best clothes, she would sweep out on clouds of perfume and not reappear for hours. When she did, she would immediately open a packet of sandwiches. I don't know what she did during those extended lunch hours, but I'm sure she would have poured scorn on Julian Critchley's warning.



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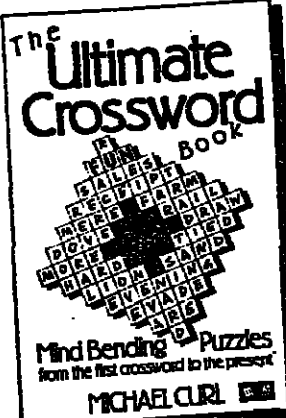
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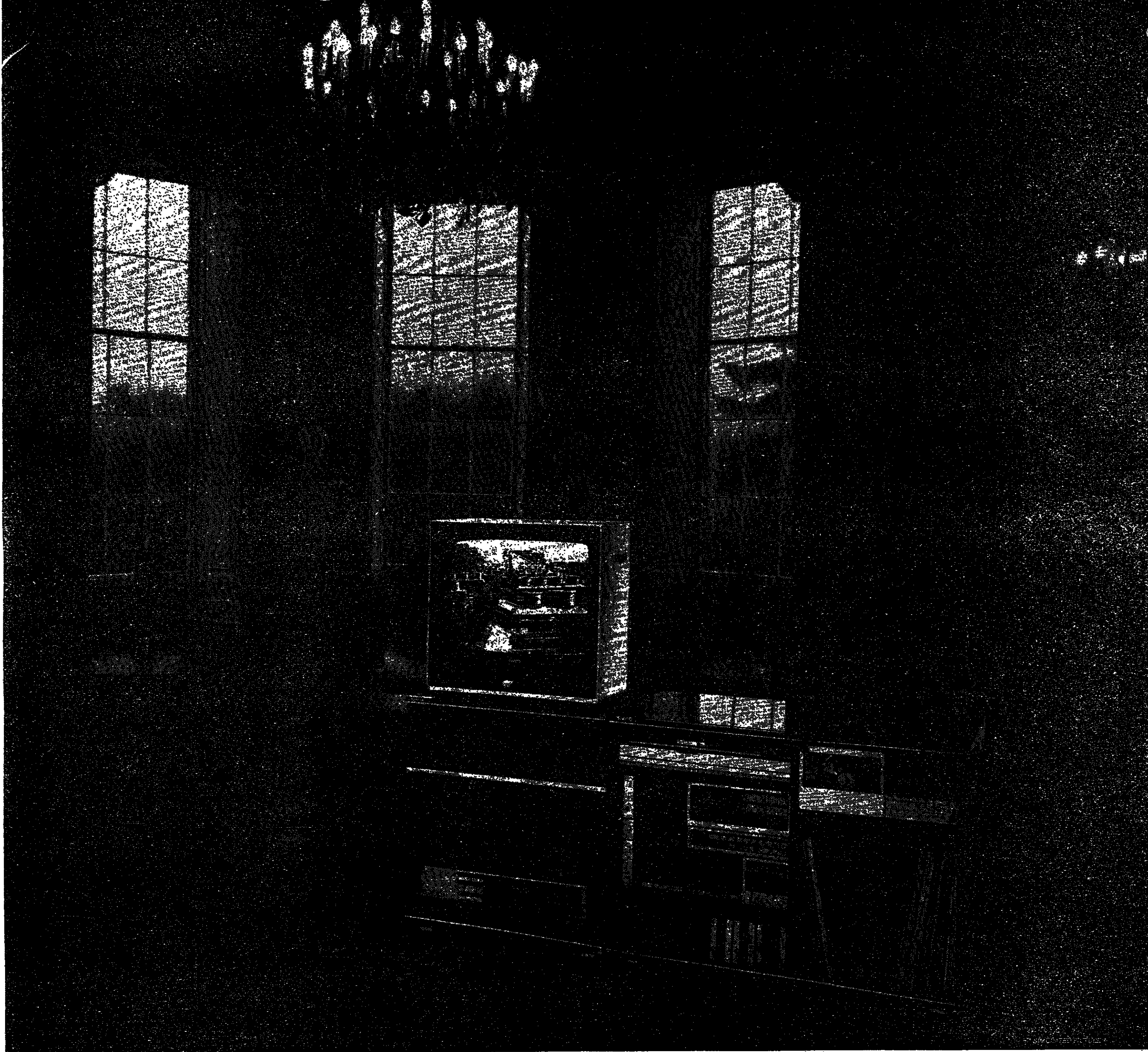
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## TIME TO HEAL

It is the power of symbolism in politics which is too often left out of rational calculations. The Falklands war was full of symbol. Here was an island people - British to the core - invaded by the forces of a Fascist dictatorship. A British Armada sailed from ports which had for centuries witnessed the Royal Navy slipping out on the tide to fight other unseen wars far from home. Against all expectations, certainly in Buenos Aires and most probably elsewhere in the world, these symbols enabled the idea of the operation to be sustained during weeks of diplomacy.

It was a triumph of collective imagination over the uncertainty of the result, and explained why the operation attracted such colossal and cumulative support which was evidence of the national will, though, in its undramatic quality, in vivid contrast to the scenes of hysteria which could be observed in Argentina. That there was something rotten about the state of Argentina, which lay at the heart of the Falklands invasion, was clear to all however much shouting and parading there was.

Symbols were important then, and they are important now in Argentina. A moment of history has arrived with the recent election result which we in Britain should not ignore. There is a danger that the British Government will show a tragic insensitivity if it does not recognize this moment and respond to it.

For the first time since the early 1930s Argentina's political system has a completeness about it based on the possibility of two political parties - the radicals and the Peronists - giving substance to an alternating system of government with civilian control over the military. Hitherto, at least since Peron's arrival in 1946, the choice has lain basically between Peronism and militarism.

The militarization of the Argentine political establishment is based on six coups since 1930 and has become more deeply rooted than ever since 1976. Consequently an entire political generation in Argentina has suffered from this contagion of the military in politics, from which no party leader has been immune with the exception of Señor Alfonsín himself. The new President has never held any kind of government post under Argentina's tainted system.

The very fact of Señor Alfonsín's election registers a statement by the Argentines which goes far beyond the statements he has made, or can yet make, himself. Yet even he has made it clear that the military will be put back in its place. Senior officers responsible for the dark past of Argentina's counter-terror will be arraigned; high spending of even the post-Falklands period will be reversed; inter-service rivalries will be dealt with.

These tasks will not be easy. Britain should welcome that they are being attempted at all. The

Falklands invasion was a symptom of military misrule. It was a desperate attempt to bolster the army's waning prestige in the hope that a victory would excuse the past excesses in a general mood of patriotic euphoria. That longing for some palpable symbol of patriotism remains only just below the surface in Argentina, a society of immigrants without a common past. They have only been able to unite behind the rhetoric of the Malvinas crusade because they have been unable to capture anything more complete about their national unity.

If Britain could be certain that the Argentine system could be made "coup proof" we could be equally certain that, given patient diplomacy and open dealing, our differences with Argentina over the Falklands would never lead to another invasion, even if they could not be fully and finally resolved.

We cannot object to a civilian government laying a rival claim to territory to which we believe we have the better title, provided that claim is not pursued by military means. The whole essence of a conversation between governments which share respect for democratic procedures and for the rule of law is that they talk through their differences, easing those which are capable of compromise, and isolating those which are incapable of resolution, so that the residue does not need to become politically intolerable.

At the United Nations today there will be the annual call for negotiations to start between Argentina and the United Kingdom. The experience with the Junta in its pre-war and post-war phases showed that it was not capable of negotiation. However, that should not apply to a civilian administration under Señor Alfonsín whose legitimacy, and therefore freedom of manoeuvre, is much greater.

The Junta was incapable of declaring a cessation of hostilities. Señor Alfonsín has already avowed an intention to settle the dispute peacefully. As long as Argentina remained under military rule Britain has had no option but to carry on the planned defence of the Falkland Islands and the development of institutional government for Falklanders. Of course there is no guarantee that Argentina will remain "coup proof". The military in two or three years may have recovered its morale and its discipline. The Alfonsín government may be unpopular, given the enormous and painful tasks of reconstruction which face it. It is all the more important, therefore, that Britain shows that it is easier to talk to a civilian government about the Falkland Islands than it was or would be with a military one, so that never again can the Argentine military use the Falklands issue as an argument to legitimize its own claim to power and to discredit a civilian government through apparent lack of patriotism.

That is why Mrs Thatcher is wrong to object to the likely

resumption of American arms sales to Argentina. She knows she can rely on Washington not to sell weapons which would gravely alter the balance of power round the Falklands, not least because the Junta has done all the major restocking it could since last year's defeat, with substantial arms deliveries from France, Israel and others. Señor Alfonsín will not wish to indulge the military in more expenditure than is necessary, but it is important for him to be reconciled with Washington, and, in view of the resumption of civilian control over the military, the ending of the American arms embargo would symbolize that reconciliation more effectively than anything else.

What should happen with the Falkland Islands themselves will be discussed in a later article on this page. It does not at this stage affect the immediate British response to the new atmosphere in Buenos Aires, other than in two ways.

First, as a gesture of goodwill to Argentina in recognition of the prospect of an imminent civilian takeover, the exclusion zone should be unilaterally reduced to coastal waters. That is a risk, but a small one indeed compared to the other risks which Britain has taken in the South Atlantic.

Secondly, once Señor Alfonsín is installed as President, Britain should invite him to send a representative of his administration to the Falklands to see for himself that the work of reconstruction and the plans for the new airfield do not comprise preparations for a huge South Atlantic base but, on the contrary, are necessary preconditions for an eventual and much desired reduction in British force levels certainly as long as Argentina fails to recognize a cessation of hostilities and even beyond that given the unpredictable state of recent Argentine history. Indeed the more Argentina's leaders can go to the Falklands the more likely they are to see that the issue itself should not be a central one in relations between our two countries. That kind of contact could also lead to more fruitful discussions about future developments in the Antarctic region as a whole.

At present Britain can do no more than welcome the arrival of civilian rule in Buenos Aires and take steps which should help to consolidate the new-found integrity of Argentine politics. With both Britain and Argentina that should not involve burying the past, but building on its lessons, freely recognized, in a spirit of reconciliation. That is the message Britain should give today to the United Nations, by announcing its readiness to discuss all differences with a democratically inspired Argentine government. Then both countries would start to discover what issues can yield to a spirit of reconciliation and which of the wounds of war will need still further time to heal.

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## THE MOSLEY FILE

Mr Brittan's decision to release 750 Home Office files on the British Union of Fascists in the 1930s, abandoning a previous 75-year embargo on publication, has a number of immediate results. All of them are beneficial. The disclosures may have brought painful recollections to a few ageing Blackshirts, but for the nation here is a gripping tale from an anxious decade.

The files give chapter and verse on those prominent individuals previously thought to be associated with Sir Oswald Mosley after he had completed his transition from Labour Party socialism to right-wing extremism. Here, too, is a detailed account of Mussolini's generosity to the BUF. At the zenith of its activity between 1934 and 1936 it was a British political party largely dependent on foreign funds, with some three-quarters of its income derived from Italy. What a pity that detailed M15 files on the Communist Party in the same period are not open. Was there red gold from Moscow flowing alongside black gold from Rome?

It is cheering to discover how thoroughly the Security Service and the Special Branch had penetrated the BUF. Sir Oswald could scarcely clear his throat without a report reaching the

Home Office. Sir Vernon Kell's M15 has, historically, a somewhat Blimpish reputation. Yet when it came to wiring the fascists for sound, the service was superb. If its successor of the 1980s is doing as well in monitoring extremist parties of both right and left, the defence of Parliamentary democracy is in good order. Was Sir Vernon's M15 so accomplished at winking out high-placed people soft on Stalin? Hindsight suggests not. The cell of communists at Cambridge does not seem to have contained an observer from M15; indeed, by 1940, the communists had penetrated M15 itself. Anthony Blunt was on the service's payroll throughout World War Two.

For historians there are many bonuses. It is fascinating to find Hitler, while not slipping Reichsmarks to Mosley, sufficiently intrigued to send a spy in 1936 to find out what he was doing. Of special note to chroniclers of the 1930s are the Home Office assessments of the possibility of the BUF's attracting substantial financial backing inside Britain and growing into a serious political force. Whitehall never underestimated Mosley's rhetorical gifts, which were to be ranked with Lloyd George's and Maxton's, and in 1934 officials were seriously concerned that oratory and street brawling

would be succeeded by mass movement.

The most important consequence of Mr Brittan's liberal attitude towards declassification of the Mosley papers is that the archive will help nail a time-honoured theory of conspiracy cherished by the Left. Had Conservative ministers really suppressed the files for fear of disclosing links between their forebears and Mosley, it would have been a scandal. Declassification has cleared the air. To the surprise of outsiders aware of Whitehall's past caution in revealing any M15 material at all, it was there last week in abundance. Names were named. Only five files for the period have been retained, presumably on the acceptable grounds that they identify M15's informants at Mosley's court.

Mr Brittan should now complete the rout of the conspiracy theorists by publishing transcripts of Mosley's 16-hour interrogation by Lord Birkett in 1940 which led to his imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm Act. Once that is done, the Mosley episode will be seen in its true proportions - inherently nasty, after 1934 repellent, anti-semitic, but quite limited in the ability of the fascists to penetrate the Establishment or inspire a mass following in the country.

The real issue involved is the right of parents to choose the type of education they wish their children to have. Those of us who care about religious education marvel at the apparent unanimity of the minister in charge of schools and the ILEA.

Yours faithfully,  
P. H. BARKER,  
Librarian, De La Salle College,  
Hopwood Hall,  
Middleton, Manchester.  
November 2.

## Guarantees of scholarship

From Professor Hugh Lloyd-Jones.  
Sir, Your issue (Spectrum, November 11) contains an account of the scheme recommended by the Dover Committee, by means of which the University of Oxford proposes to give better opportunities to applicants for entry from state schools by abandoning the requirement that each candidate shall take an entrance examination. It is alleged that the examination has not proved a reliable means of predicting the candidates' success or failure. But the chief value and purpose of the examination has been to guarantee that schools, both state and private, maintained a certain academic standard.

American experience shows that as soon as such requirements are abolished, as they have been in the United States, where candidates must be judged by the results of a national testing agency, a gradual but marked decline in the quality of the intake and of the academic standard of the universities is likely to result.

Beyond all doubt, the result of admitting candidates without even this test has been a disastrous decline in many state and city universities, so that attempts are now being made slowly to restore the requirements that professors in their liberal enthusiasm had been eager to relax.

The new scheme at Oxford has been approved because members of the faculty feel guilty at the thought that entry has been easier for some people than for others, and wish to ensure that what they would call "social justice" would prevail. The same issue of *The Times* contains also a powerful article in which Professor Friedrich von Hayek shows how the term "social" has been misapplied, and how there can be no "social justice", but only justice between individual persons. The new system will harm individual persons and the country as a whole by diminishing the quality of the education that all entrants will receive.

Only by the pursuit of excellence in our studies or our studies, and prosper, and Oxford is living up to its name as the home of lost causes when it adopts this scheme as a whole has strongly reaffirmed its belief in the value of competition in the pursuit of excellence.

The new scheme is the work of honourable men and women, legislating for the world as it is but as they would wish it to be, and eager to escape the guilty feeling of belonging to an elitist institution. In doing so, they have committed a *crimen des cives* which seems to me to make them far more guilty.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
HUGH LLOYD-JONES,  
Regius Professor of Greek,  
Christ Church, Oxford.  
November 11.

## New health board

From Lord Young of Dartington.  
Sir, Your report (November 7) that the Royal College of Nursing is pressing for the inclusion of the Chief Nursing Officer on the new Health Services Supervisory Board highlights one of the main weaknesses of the Griffiths proposals. It is clearly risking yet another great decision *des cives* which seems to me to make them far more guilty.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
YOUNG OF DARTINGTON,  
Chairman,  
College of Health,  
18 Victoria Park Square, E2.  
November 7.

## Housing in Barnet

From Councillor John Perry.  
Sir, May I please put the record straight, at least as far as one matter is concerned in your report (October 29) of Mrs Thatcher's visit to a sheltered housing scheme in East Finchley.

As Chairman of Barnet Housing Committee I sought the support of Mrs Thatcher, the local MP, in gaining as large a housing investment programme as possible from central Government for 1984-85. In support of this I pointed out that to date, i.e. with only seven months of the current financial year gone, Barnet's capital expenditure on housing was at such a level that if all other housing authorities were spending as efficiently, then the Government need have fewer worries about a capital underspending nationally.

To date, in the current financial year, Barnet has already spent over 85 per cent of its housing capital allocation for 1983-84.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PERRY, Chairman,  
Housing Committee,  
London Borough of Barnet,  
Members' Room,  
Town Hall, Hendon, NW4.  
November 8.

## Classical error

From Dr John Penman.  
Sir, Your report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from *Pericles*".

From *Pericles*, *Prince of Tyre* by Thucydides, or *The History of the Peloponnesian War* by Shakespeare?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PENMAN,  
Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.  
November 11.

## Political stability in Northern Ireland

From Professor Cornelius O'Leary.  
Sir, Apart from your cautiously optimistic leading article (November 7), the recent Thatcher-Fitzgerald meeting passed without much notice in *The Times*. The general attitude seems to be that relations between the British and Irish governments are restored to their pre-Falklands friendliness, and that there will be no significant change in government policy towards Northern Ireland. Plainly a new initiative in this province is very low in the list of priorities of the present British Government.

From the vantage point of Belfast the situation looks very different. Although the violence has diminished in recent years, the economic decline which it helped generate has continued unabated. The overall unemployment rate has not fallen below 20 per cent for over a year; it is currently 21.5 per cent in the whole province and 40 per cent in the worst "black spot", the Catholic town of Strabane. Moreover, the manufacturing sector, on which the prosperity of the province was built, has declined from 177,000 people in 1970 to 95,000 in 1983.

To give the Northern Ireland Office its due, it has engaged (through its agencies) in expensive promotional drives in Great Britain, the US and West Germany. The reaction from the business community in each has been uniform: Northern Ireland cannot expect the fresh investment it so desperately needs until political stability is restored. (Indeed, in recent years there has been considerably more investment by British firms in the Irish Republic than in Northern Ireland.)

Political stability can only be restored through agreement between the representatives of the two main groups in the Community, such as Lord Whitelaw achieved - against all the conventional wisdom of the time - exactly 10 years ago. The most important fact about the power-sharing executive led by the late Brian Faulkner and Gerry Fitt between January and May 1974 was not that it failed - through circumstances outside its control - but that it happened at all. Since it did happen, no one can say that a similar arrangement could not be made in the future.

The present attitude among Ulster politicians on both sides is un-

promising. Unionist leaders after Faulkner allowed themselves to be seduced by Mr Enoch Powell's rhetoric about the necessary permanence of the British connexion and since 1974 have made no serious effort to enter into dialogue with the representatives of the Catholic minority, while the SDLP, under John Hume, has looked towards Dublin rather than London for a solution - as witness the present new Ireland Forum. However, there is a new and important factor. The danger that with continuing economic decline, young unemployed Catholics coming on the electoral register will support the Sinn Féin extremists rather than the SDLP is all too real and was too lightly dismissed in your leading article. (The analogy with the 1950s is unrealistic: the economic situation was far more favourable then.)

The next electoral test will be the European elections of 1984. If Sinn Féin can bridge the gap between the 13.4 per cent of the poll which it secured in the Westminster election last June and the 17.9 per cent of the SDLP the situation will be dangerous indeed. To-day's *Irish Times* (November 11) carries a report from its usually well-informed London correspondent of a recent private meeting of Conservative MPs which was warned by the Secretary of State, Mr Prior, that if Sinn Féin superseded the SDLP as the representatives of "a majority of the minority", then Northern Ireland could become ungovernable and he could foresee the whole of Ireland developing into "a Cuba off our west coast".

These fears might seem exaggerated, but they are closer to the realities of the situation than Mr Powell's ravings about plots between the Northern Ireland Office and the Dublin government, which no one takes seriously here. The government should make one more effort - perhaps through a round table conference of British and Northern Irish parties - to secure agreement between the representatives of the two main groups here as soon as possible. After the European elections might be too late.

Yours etc.  
CORNELIUS O'LEARY,  
Department of Political Science,  
The Queen's University of Belfast,  
Belfast.  
November 11.

## Lack of 'whingeing'

By Mr John Fowles.  
Sir, It was unfortunate that your leader writer (November 8) was apparently unable to attend the opening day of the CBI conference about which he wrote with such feeling and with such uncharacteristic inaccuracy.

If he had been present, he would have heard no "whingeing" - there was none. He would have heard a great deal of hard-headed realism about the state of the UK economy and the policies which both Government and industry needed to apply to put it right.

We tried to get across to Government the unpalatable but inescapable fact that lower inflation, which we applaud, will by itself produce economic growth.

It was continually stressed from the platform that costs must be reduced, not only by Government action, but above all by positive and determined action by businessmen to improve the performance of their companies in every aspect.

The theme of the conference

("managing recovery") and the entire atmosphere at Glasgow was about self-help, not the begging bowl. If your leader writer had only managed to reach Glasgow by Tuesday midday he would have heard the president of the CBI exhorting members "to get off our butts, get on our bikes and improve our share of the world's markets".

A pity, too, that while applauding the success of the Youth Training Scheme, your writer failed to give any credit to British industry and the CBI for providing the essential training places. There was no "whingeing" from businessmen about the problems involved in creating these 400,000 places during a period of deep recession. They just got on with the job of dealing with these problems.

This is the real face of CBI and its members, not that portrayed in your leader.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FOWLES, Chairman,  
CBI Southern Region,  
10a Hart Street,  
Hendon-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.  
November 9.

## Gibraltar shipping

From Mr G. J. Bonwick.  
Sir, I have followed with interest the correspondence in your columns on Gibraltar shipping. Mr A. K. Canepa, Minister of Economic Development and Trade, Gibraltar, (October 13), was ill-advised to place so much reliance for ship safety on classification societies which are of course non-profit making commercial organizations. It is important to appreciate that these societies are not concerned in any way with ship personnel or manning standards. Ship safety is the responsibility of the state whose flag a vessel flies and it cannot escape this by delegation. If a state cannot provide or guarantee the necessary administration, supervision and technical expertise, it should not get in the ship registration business.

I pointed out at a nautical meeting addressed by a former chief executive of Lloyd's Register of Shipping as recently as October 6 that it is by no means unknown, maybe not even uncommon, for vessels in an appalling condition of structural disrepair but with all her statutory certificates in order to founder with all hands soon after

"inspection" by a surveyor. This, in my view, is a matter to which immediate attention should be given by all concerned, or supposed to be concerned, with seafarers' lives.

Mr Slater, of the national Union of Seamen (October 25) is aggrieved that shipowners from Northern Europe have transferred ships to Gibraltar registry. He should understand, however, that in some cases the only alternative to "flagging out" was selling out with consequent loss of some jobs. A UK company of which I am a shareholder has transferred small ships to Gibraltar and I understand saved around £200 per ship per day by so doing. Without that saving I know it could not have retained the ships in service.

The ships now have smaller crews than when on the UK register but, I am satisfied, are no less safe or efficient. If Mr Slater has any ideas on overcoming lack of competitiveness due solely to overmanning, as in this case, he should advance them publicly.

Yours faithfully,  
G. J. BONWICK,  
17 Chestnut Avenue,  
Wokingham,  
Berkshire.  
October 25.

## Earthquake danger

From Dr Robert Muir Wood.  
Sir, Your correspondent at the British Association meeting in August reported (August 25) my talk in which I drew attention to the earthquake fault zone that passes up through the Rhineland and Belgium into Kent.

The earthquake last night in Liege (report, November 9) is a sharp reminder of the potential hazard that this zone poses for centres of industry and population that lie along it.

For although the event was of moderate Richter magnitude, the damage caused was substantial and fatalities resulted.

Your leader of August 27 made light of earthquakes here, but only a few hundred miles away the people of Liege are taking them very seriously indeed.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MUIR WOOD,  
Principia Mechanica Ltd,  
Newtown House,  
5 Vineyard Path,  
East Sheen, SW14.  
November 8.

## Church and remarriage

From Mr George G. Brown.  
Sir, Maintenance is an indivisible part of the marriage vow: "With this ring I thee wed . . . and with all my worldly goods I thee endow", and a vow of mutual support is included in the Alternative Service Book.

The Bill proposes to remove the aim governing the provision of maintenance, that is it proposes to remove upon divorce the aim of placing the parties in the financial position they would have been in, if the marriage had not broken down, as far as it is practicable. The Bill states no aim of any sort.

This change in the law of maintenance inevitably alters the concept of marriage, it alters both maintenance and marriage from a contract for life into a contract terminable at will. Since I believe that marriage is the basis of society, I believe that an important principle is endangered.

Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE G. BROWN,  
2 King's Bench Walk,  
Temple, E.C.4.  
November 11.

## 'Unfair' role of Mr Speaker

From Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, MP for Tiverton (Conservative).  
Sir, It was necessary for Mr Russell Johnston (feature, November 10) to remind us that he had been a Member of Parliament for 17 1/2 years, since that is far from obvious from his complaint in your columns. For a considerable period of those years, Mr Johnston should have noticed that National Liberal MPs, because they were in an electoral alliance with the Conservatives (like the Liberals with the SDP), were treated by the Speaker as if they belonged to the same party, for purposes of "catching his eye". This was despite the fact that (like the Liberal and SDP) they had a separate political organisation, and separate party conference.

Nor was it only the Speaker who followed this entirely reasonable practice. The BBC never had a National Liberal MP as well as a Conservative MP on a programme. In all those years, I never heard Mr Johnston rise to protest against the inequity of such a course, nor did your columns revere to the strains of his indignation. It is apparently only "unfair" when it affects his own party. The House is well used to that sort of selective indignation.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN MAXWELL-HYSLOP,  
House of Commons.  
November 10.

## The peace movement

From Mr Anthony Massey.  
Sir, For *The Times* to comment that the Greenham Common demonstrators are Mr Heseltine's "most reliable allies in the battle for middle opinion" (leader, November 3) does not suggest a low standard of journalism.

But for Miss Sarah Haskins (November 11) to imply that because the demonstrators are women, therefore all the women in the country agree with them, does suggest a low standard of logic.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY MASSEY,  
20 Orchard Rise,  
Groombridge,  
Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent.  
November 11.

## Above their station

From Mr Robin Hanbury-Tenison.  
Sir, Well over 20,000 Cornishmen will want to know the reason why British Rail have chosen their county in which to perpetrate an act of quite exceptional stupidity. Without warning or consultation Bodmin Road station has had its name arbitrarily changed to Bodmin Parkway.

The reason, it appears, is that people will then know they can park there. They might as well change Paddington station to London Clamptway.

Overnight dazzling, and presumably expensive, new signs went up last weekend, but it will be at least a year before all the timetables are changed, let alone the writing paper of the local residents, the station's main users.

May I appeal to British Rail to repeat all the signs in Bodmin Road's proper name.

The money saved by not having to make further changes to publicity material etc could perhaps be spent in upgrading the public lavatories at the station, which are still not suitable for disabled people.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN HANBURY-TENISON,  
Maidenwell,  
Cardham,  
Bodmin,  
Cornwall.  
November 7.

## Rate for the job

From Mr I. R. Cartwright.  
Sir, The Chairman of the Audit Commission (November 7) has perhaps said more than he should in admitting that salaries for private-sector auditors are higher than local government salaries for comparable posts.

Not only auditors are affected: within the last few months your own columns have carried advertisements for solicitors to head the legal departments of two (apparently medium-sized) development companies at salaries in the £35,000 - £45,000 range. By contrast, the post of City Solicitor of Birmingham (the biggest district authority in England) was recently advertised in the £24,000 - £25,000 range.

Most senior local government officers would welcome the disciplines and salaries of the private sector. But perhaps one may be forgiven for wondering how privatisation of professional services and increased Government control (pace the Audit Commission) are expected to achieve savings.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN R. CARTWRIGHT,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Association of Local Government Lawyers,  
23 Grange Drive,  
Enley,  
Huddersfield,  
West Yorkshire.  
November 7.

## Dressing down

From Captain J. H. B. Allan, RM (Retd).  
Sir, It is with diffidence that I take issue with a former shipmate of such eminence as Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin (November 8), but I must ask whether Lord Mountbatten would have appeared in public wearing binoculars, aiguillettes, the Garter star etc, without any form of headress?

Yours etc,  
JAMES ALLAN,  
Suraraker,  
Church Road,  
Colnton Raleigh,  
Devon.  
November 8.

## Religious education

From Mr Peter Barker.  
Sir, Your article on Monday (October 31) about the refusal of the Department of Education and Science and the ILEA to support a voluntary aided school in north London makes one wonder about an unholy alliance of the left and the right to end the dual system in education.

De La Salle College has had approval of its teacher-training

courses withdrawn. In reply to protest Sir Keith Joseph has refused to recognize the right of different faiths to a certain percentage of places in teacher education. It would seem that this principle is now being extended to schools.

The reported reasons given by the DES for non-approval of the Orthodox Jewish school largely ignore the reason for the application, that is, its religious status. Falling rolls and financial cutbacks are used as reasons.

The real issue involved is the right of parents to choose the type of education they wish their children to have. Those of us who care about religious education marvel at the apparent unanimity of the minister in charge of schools and the ILEA.

Yours faithfully,  
P. H. BARKER,  
Librarian, De La Salle College,  
Hopwood Hall,  
Middleton, Manchester.  
November 2.







THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Change in the odds with Goldsmith back in town

Investment in gaming companies which rely for their profits on roulette and blackjack has lost its attractions over the past three years. Casinos owned by Playboy, Coral and Ladbrooke were swept away in the cleaning carried out by the Gaming Board and the Metropolitan Police at the turn of the decade.

Attempts to win back lost gaming licences met with stiff opposition. Licensing justices were not persuaded that a change in visible executives necessarily meant a change in practices which had led to the withdrawal of licences in the first place.

But after falling away quite dramatically, business is now picking up, and gaming is attracting a new breed of entrepreneur.

Today the Unlisted Securities Market will see the debut of Aspinall Holdings, which combines the charisma of Mr John Aspinall and the business acumen of Sir James Goldsmith. The deeper significance of Aspinall's flotation should not be lost. Sir James is back to the London business scene which he pointedly left when he took Cavenham Foods into private ownership.

I do not imagine that the sharp Goldsmith eye and diamond brilliant commercial mind will be concentrated solely on the fortunes of one gaming company. Who knows, he may even revive his former passion for newspapers.

The Monopolies Commission may use the Pleasurama merger to say something more about the structure of the casino industry, particularly in London, which accounts for almost three-quarters of the total turnover in Britain.

Since the 1979 cleanup campaign, the number of London casinos has dropped by a third while the amount of money handed over for gambling chips has jumped by a third. For the survivors the pickings are rich.

To regain more than speculative appeal in the City, the companies it must

demonstrate an ability to sustain high management standards.

Meanwhile, Aspinall's offer's a rare event in the USM, for sale, should turn out a stag's delight.

With a market quotation in place, Aspinall has already attracted rumours that it might be about to make a deal or be the subject itself of an instant takeover bid. Such gossip is common with new issues but the industry could take the merger route to sort itself out.

How feasible that is will become clearer this week with the expected publication of the Monopolies Commission report dealing with the merger between Pleasurama and Trident. Trident, with the astute Lord Hanson at the top, is now organizing itself to depend largely on profits from the Clermont Club and the Victoria Sporting Club.

Grand Metropolitan is also under the commission's scrutiny because it has a 30 per cent stake in Pleasurama. Both Pleasurama and Grand Met's gambling subsidiary Mecca has stakes in the Ritz casino and the Casanova. Pleasurama owns Maxim's.

Lorho, the creation of Mr Tiny Rowland and already a casino operator, has bought 45 Park Lane and is likely to apply for a licence to bring back gaming to this old Playboy Club premises.



Goldsmith: something to celebrate

## Gower revised and radical

Professor Laurence Gower's epic report on Investor Protection is complete. Its central, and most critical section is the choice Professor Gower believes the Government must make between setting up a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission and a revamped version of his original proposals for self-regulatory bodies answerable to a beefed-up Council for the Securities Industry working in harness with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Anyone operating in the investment industry who was not a member of one of the self-regulatory bodies would be required to register with the department.

Professor Gower is against any exceptions to the regulations the Government will make. Financial journalists for example, who provide investment advice would have to be registered. He has however dropped the idea both of making merchant banks responsible for the activities of high street investment advisers.

Professor Gower has also stepped back from his original ambition to ban all doorstep selling of financial products.

Lobbying by the insurance industry has it seems, convinced him that this would be too Draconian.

His proposal will probably be a self-administered licensing system with the insurance companies themselves vetting salesmen and insisting on minimum standards of competence before granting a licence.

The biggest disappointment in the report will be the absence of recommendations for a comprehensive compensation scheme.

The biggest surprise arises from Professor Gower's overwhelming need for a full blown Pensions Act setting the ground rules under which pension funds would have to operate. This was not strictly within his remit but he is unlikely to let this opportunity pass without some reference to the inadequacy of the trust laws under which the funds at present operate.

The report will not be published until the Government has had time to mull over it. It will probably be available therefore some time toward the end of January.

## Higher paid face increase in National Insurance levy

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Taxes are likely to rise for the well-paid as a result of increased ceilings for the payment of National Insurance contributions, to be announced by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday. Take-home pay for workers earning more than £245 a week, or £12,740 a year, is expected to be reduced by £1 a week.

But Mr Lawson, in his autumn statement, is expected to present an optimistic prospect for the economy in the coming year, with economic growth of close to 3 per cent, inflation edging down to below 5 per cent by the end of 1984 and unemployment falling for the first time since the recession began in 1979.

Government projections in the last Budget suggested that the Chancellor might have about £500m to return in tax

cuts in 1984-85, but Mr Lawson is now thought to take a more gloomy view.

In spite of his success in keeping public spending plans in line with the £126.4 billion originally envisaged for next year, the Chancellor believes that a substantial safety margin is needed if he is a reputation of this year's experience when a threatened spending overshoot necessitated his £1 billion emergency cuts package in July.

He is keen, therefore, to leave more or less intact the £3 billion reserve for unplanned contingencies built into next year's plans. This is twice this year's reserve which was widely criticized as inadequate, especially since it was combined with an allowance for under-spending by government departments which shows no sign of materializing.



Lawson: gloomy view

Mr Lawson is also cautious over revenue prospects. Higher than expected growth and North Sea oil production have boosted revenues this year and should do so again in 1984. But the lower inflation that the Chancellor is predicting will

dampen revenues from spending taxes such as VAT.

The Chancellor is not expected to raise National Insurance contribution rates, now 9 per cent. Buoyant earnings and a levelling out in the rise in unemployment have left the National Insurance fund in a relatively healthy financial position. But the floor and ceiling for contributions will be raised, as they are each year, in line with the increase in state benefits.

The floor will rise from earnings of £32.50 a week to £34, saving some low-paid workers nearly £3 a week. The ceiling, now £235 a week, is likely to go up by £10.

Cable and Wireless has formed a joint venture with Chinese companies to provide a telephone service for China's Shenzhen special economic zone.

## Yen-dollar pact 'will aid Europe'

From Bailey Morris Washington

Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, said that a newly negotiated agreement with Japan to correct the wide imbalance between the undervalued yen and the overvalued dollar could have a beneficial impact on European currencies.

This is the message he will deliver to finance ministers of the largest industrial countries when the group of 10 nations meets in Paris next week to discuss the new agreement and other proposals designed to check the erratic, upward movement of the dollar.

Mr Regan said he would brief ministers on the specifics of the agreement reached in Tokyo which called for establishment of a working group of American and Japanese treasury officials to submit a report by next spring on ways to revive the yen in relation to the dollar.

"If we are successful in strengthening the yen then I would expect the currencies of some other nations represented at the Group of 10 meeting to strengthen as well," Mr Regan said.

This would reduce pressure on the United States to take steps to check the upward movement of the dollar and perhaps lessen the desire of some nations for a new Bretton Woods-type conference to reform the international monetary system, treasury officials said.

Commenting on the dollar-yen agreement, Mr Regan said it was designed not only to halve the \$20 billion United States trade deficit with Japan but also to open Japanese capital markets to foreign investors.

The Japanese have proposed one way to open their markets by allowing more foreign companies to raise money in the yen market by changing their designated companies system.

Under this system, foreign direct investment is now prohibited in an estimated eight to 10 per cent important industrial sectors including mining.

The Japanese have also agreed to take steps to internationalize their currency further by allowing investors to take forward positions in the yen.

"If more investors begin to buy the yen then there will be less demand for the dollar and all currencies will benefit," Mr Regan said.

The yen problem is only one aspect of the mounting US trade deficit which is generating growing domestic pressure on the Administration to do something about the overvalued dollar.

At present, the dollar overvaluation is 50 per cent or more against some European currencies with the result that where the United States once enjoyed trade surpluses, it is now suffering huge trade deficits.

With the European Community, for example, the US in the first nine months of the year had its first deficit in years. This ran at a rate of \$305m, implying a deficit of \$400m for the year.

Irrepressible dollar, page 16

## Congress staves off financial crisis

By Michael Prest and Bailey Morris

The extraordinary prospect of the US Federal Government running out of money was averted over the weekend when Congress, which has blocked specific spending bills, agreed on emergency measures to allow the Government to go on functioning.

But another crisis could blow up today when Congress will be asked to approve raising the ceiling on the national debt from \$1,389 billion to \$1,450 billion. The increase is being vigorously opposed by conservative members of Congress who want to cut the federal government budget deficit, currently at \$200m.

One casualty of the tortuous and prolonged debate at the weekend was early approval of the proposed \$8.4 billion rise in America's contribution to the International Monetary Fund.

House Democrats have been tying the IMF contribution to a domestic housing bill. But Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, said he expects the increase to be passed before Congress recesses on November 18.

The stop-gap measures provided funds for government agencies and programmes until the end of the fiscal year on November 30 in the absence of specific spending Bills which have yet to be approved by Congress.

The huge spending Bill was approved only after the White House and House Democrats were able to forge a compromise on social welfare programmes.

In the end, President Reagan was forced to accept slightly less than he wanted for defence and foreign aid which were cut by

\$13 billion and \$11.5 billion respectively.

But House Democrats also scaled back sharply their demands for an estimated \$1 billion in domestic spending programmes for the poor.

As finally approved, the measure contained \$100 million more than the President wanted for domestic programmes, including \$98.7 million for education, health and shelter programmes.

Had Congress failed to approve the measure, key government agencies including the Defence Department and the White House could have been forced to shut down today.

The debt ceiling legislation is equally critical to government operations and must be approved before Congress adjourns on November 18.

Mr Regan earlier last week gave a warning of grave economic consequences affecting both financial markets and the American recovery if Congress did not move quickly.

The Treasury was unable to raise new money on securities markets to pay government bills after the senate's refusal to raise the debt ceiling when the current level of \$1,389 billion was exceeded.

Mr Regan said the result was a severe disruption of financial markets and a new rise in borrowing costs.

In order to continue to pay the Government's bills, the Treasury recently informed 14,000 US banks that it would begin drawing down its cash reserves which stood at \$30 billion at the end of October and are now down to \$26 billion, Mr Regan said.

## Oil fever grips New Zealand

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's Tricentral, which is about to start oil exploration in the South Sea, has sparked off a bout of "oil fever" on the normally placid New Zealand Stock Exchanges.

The exchanges at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin have become tourist attractions as oil company shares have surged. Brokers expect this week to be less hectic than last but shares will continue to rise.

Police had to be called to the

Auckland Stock Exchange as spectators spilled on to the trading floor to see the prices sparked off by the oil fever.

The activity has been caused by Tricentral's discovery of "traces of hydrocarbon" in an exploratory well off New Zealand's north-west coast. Tricentral has made it clear that it is too early to evaluate the significance of the find.

However, brokers have interpreted the find as "very positive", and more than

## Company failures set to fall

By Jonathan Clare

The demise of the Scotros mini-conglomerate at the hands of the receivers announced last week might mark a watershed in the catalogue of corporate failures.

None of the big four banks want to be drawn too far but there are signs that the number and size of companies requiring special attention because of their precarious financial position is on the wane.

One banker said: "Some stability has been established - perhaps we have reached a plateau. But there could be another blip just round the corner."

The figures contained in Credit News for the first three-quarters of this year show that although casualties are up on last year, liquidations have started to fall.

Since the end of the third quarter there are signs of some further improvement.

The Midland Bank believes there are grounds for optimism: although the number of companies in its "intensive care unit" is unchanged the figures involved are much less because the companies are smaller than they were.

Other banks are more cautious but concede the picture is brighter than a year ago.

Scotros was involved in packaging, wine, animal feed-stuffs and engineering but suffered its heaviest losses in packaging. The Royal Bank of Scotland and Barclays were the two principal bankers who, despite strenuous efforts, were unable to get shareholders to agree to any alteration in loan stock terms.

Shares in the three doubled in value at one stage.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Davignon to press Japan on deficit

The EEC's trade deficit with Japan is expected to dominate talks that, Viscount Etienne Davignon, the industrial affairs commissioner, will have with Japanese officials during a four-day visit to Japan starting today.

Viscount Davignon will re-emphasise his concern about the EEC's chronic trade imbalance with Japan which totalled 12 billion European currency units (\$10.2 billion) last year.

Japanese figures show that this imbalance was \$7.7 billion in the first nine months of this year, up 7 per cent over the same period last year.

Blue Circle Industries has lodged an application with the Treasury to have a part of its 300-acre site at Dartford, Kent to be designated as a freeport.

The Under Secretary of Energy, Mr David Morphet, has been meeting Gulf States oil industry officials in an attempt to smooth over difficulties likely to emerge about North Sea oil production rates.

On advice from Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank, the Swedish Government has proposed that the public be offered equity in the country's third biggest bank, the state-owned Post- och Kreditbanken, PK bank.

The electronic industry's contribution to economic growth during the 1980s might not be as big as expected according to the Cambridge Econometrics. Parts of the industry may not be able to resist foreign competition, and little growth for the industry as a whole is forecast for the mid-1980s. Average output is expected to rise by 1.9 per cent a year between 1986 and 1990, however.

## Big outdoors is a £500m market place

By Ronald Faux

Equipment that protects the outdoor enthusiast from every calamity between drenching and death, could earn a turnover this year of £500m, according to the Camping and Outdoor Leisure Association (Cola).

Specialists who manufacture tents, waterproofs, rock climbing and mountaineering gear report healthy business in the recession, and remarkable growth in newcomers to the trade.

Few industries must listen more carefully to the cries of their customers or experience more rapid change. Mr John Jackson, chairman of Cola, said this is underlined by the appearance of Youth Hostel Association shops in the high street selling an increasingly wide range of equipment, Scout

shops retailing outdoor equipment, and the move by Blacks, probably the biggest retailer, into the top quality clothing market.

Mr Mark Vallance, managing director of Wild Country, a climbing equipment firm, has doubled turnover every year for five years. He spends a considerable time hanging from a beam in his office testing the climbing harnesses and artificial fibre loops that protect rock climbers.

"In the old days, the golden rule was that a climber never fell off, particularly, the leader. That is not so, now. Climbers attempting the hardest routes accept a fall without qualms, knowing that their 'protection' will stop them before they hit the ground", he said.

## Wall Street cheered by Treasury auctions

## US bonds regain their momentum

The US bond markets know that there is not going to be any shortage of government paper for a couple of years. They believe they are going to have to fight to get rid of it. Admittedly, real bond yields are unprecedented - about 7 per cent when measured against inflation over the last year. But that is not enough. The bond market needs happy facts to keep it going.

These facts emerged from the 16 billion US treasury auctions, which went well. Yields declined slightly. There was plenty of money available to buy the government paper.

By the end of the week, the December bond futures contract had risen 1 3/4% from the previous Friday and other fixed

interest futures had also risen in line.

The stock market had a good week, responding to the improved sentiment in the fixed interest markets with a rise of 30 points on the Dow Jones industrial average.

The Standard and Poor's December futures contract rose from 164.20 on November 4 to 167.85 last Friday - an increase of 2.25 per cent in one week.

There is now hope that the bond markets have overcome whatever it was that ailed them and are now ready to continue the rally that was interrupted early last month.

Bond futures had declined steadily between May and August, reflecting the fear of inflation generated by the

Federal Reserve's strongly expansionary monetary policy that was in place between July last year and April this year.

Fed abandoned this policy in April, and imposed a freeze on banks' reserves that is still in effect.

By mid-August, the bond markets had accepted the fact of the big change in Fed policy initiated (with the benefit of hindsight) in April. The bond market took heart realizing that the central bank was committed to a different policy line.

The treasury bond futures December 1983 contract, which had fallen from 79 in May to under 68 in mid-August, began to recover.

By the first week of last month this contract, indicative

of the state of the bond market, had risen to more than 73.

Some observers considered that a substantial rally in bonds was likely. The reason was that the Fed, having begun on a course of monetary restraint in April, would hold to that course for some time, on its past form. Certainly until there were strong indications that the US economy's vigorous expansion phase, stimulated by the Fed's own highly expansionary monetary policy, was drawing to a close.

Some analysts forecast a return of up to 25 to 30 per cent per annum on bonds bought in September or October and sold next summer.

Maxwell Newton

## Peat faces resistance

The European COFI company is standing firm against Guinness Peat's attempt to take over investment trust Moorside via the issue of 44million shares.

Attempts last week by Guinness's chief executive, Mr Alastair Morton, to rally critical shareholders' support before tomorrow's vote have failed. Other substantial shareholders will be joining COFI's 8.3 per cent holding in voting against a bid where the logic is at best dubious.

The new shares to be issued have been underwritten at 40p - far too low, argue the opposition - when the present market price is just pennies below the year's best at 54p.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT Index 725.1 up 6.8  
FT All Shares 63.70 up 0.68  
FT All Shares 453.46 up 6.36  
Barringtons 19.75 up 0.15  
Datastream USM Leaders Index 85.51 up 1.89  
New York: Dow Jones Average (close) 1250.20 up 31.91  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,305.63 down 36.05  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 844.94 down 44.55  
Amsterdam: 150.5 up 5.1  
Sydney: AO Index 712.4 up 23.5  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1015.8 up 20.8  
Brussels: General Index 122.88 down 1.11  
Paris: CAC Index 142.1 up 1.6

## CURRENCIES

Change on week

STERLING  
\$1.4875 up 5pts  
Index 84.1 up 0.2  
DM 3.9825 up 0.0245  
FF 12.11 up 0.072  
Yen 350.50 up 0.5  
DOLLAR  
Index 128.0 unchanged  
DM 2.8765  
NEW YORK CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.4850  
Dollar DM 2.8805  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.570471  
SDR 0.709665

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Alko (quarter), American Oil Field Land Securities, Outch Investment Trust, Single Group, Skitchley.  
TOMORROW - Interim: BET Omnibus Services, Cable and Wireless, GEI International, Godfrey Davis, HAT Group, International Signal and Control Group, Royal Insurance, Young and Co's Brewery.  
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Allied Irish Banks, Bestwood, Michael Black, Chamberlain and Hill, Cullen's Stores, Jersey General Investment Trust, London and Liverpool Trust, London Trust, Monks Investment Trust, R Moss, Mountview Estates, TR Technology Investment Trust, Tesco, Thomas Warrington, Finales, Wade Potteries.  
THURSDAY - Interim: Aquascutum Group, Brown Shipley, East Midland Allied Press, E. Elliott, LCP Holdings, LRC International, Philips Lamps NV (third quarter) Plessey (second quarter), Finales: Akroyd and Smithers, M J Gleeson, Kwik Save Discount Group.  
FRIDAY - Interim: Black Arrow Group, Geers Gross, S. Jerome, Property Partnerships, G Ruddle, R Smallshaw (Kritwear), Spong Holdings, Finales: Hickson International.

The Week Ahead, page 14

## Allied London Properties growing in every way

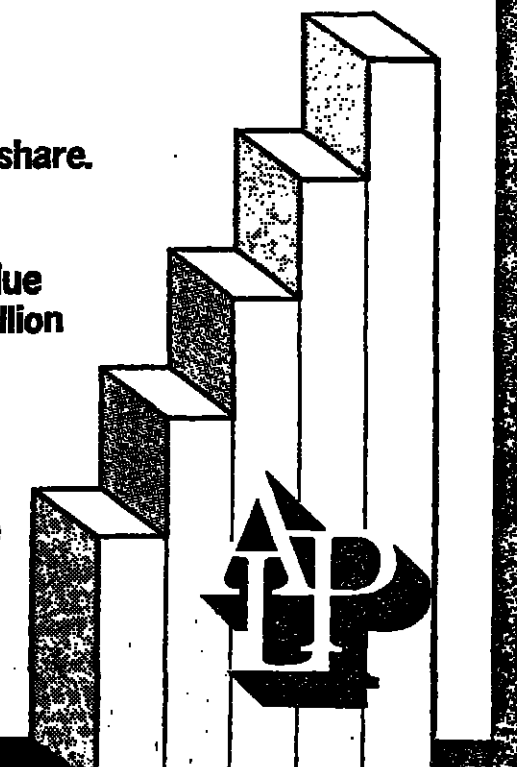
\* £2.43 million profit.  
Increase of 25%

\* 2p dividend per ord. share.  
Increase of 29%

\* Property portfolio value  
increase to £62.2 million

\* 1 for 2 capitalisation  
issue proposed

\* 207p net asset value  
per share.  
Increase of 16.29%



Allied London Properties Plc  
9 Hinde Street, London W1M 5RG.











## TOTAL Compagnie Française des Pétroles

Consolidated financial position  
at June 30, 1983

At its meeting of November 9, 1983, the Board examined the consolidated financial statements of the Total Group at June 30, 1983 (figures given in millions of francs):

	1st Half 1982	1st Half 1983
Sales	61,534	68,538
Cash Flow	1,646	2,821
Depreciation and Provisions	3,516	3,604
Net Income	-1,870	-783
—CFP Share	-1,359	-376
—Minority Interests	-511	-407
Inventory Incidence (estimated)	600	-500
Cash Flow excluding Inventory Incidence	1,046	3,321

The net loss recorded is in part a result of inadequate prices on the oil markets and in part a result of the negative inventory incidence consequent on the fall in crude oil prices that occurred during the first half.

Cash flow and the net result are determined by the FIFO method as in previous years. The inventory incidence calculated on the cost of replacing tonnage sold is negative and estimated at minus 600 million francs. Cash flow excluding inventory incidence thus calculated is then 3.3 billion francs.

Furthermore, considerable stock drawdowns of 2.2 million tons reduced the value of Group inventories from 25.3 billion francs to 20.5 billion francs. No profit was recorded on this drawing down, as would have been the case if a LIFO method had been applied from the outset. Application of the FIFO method has in previous years led to a revaluing of inventories and therefore generated book inventory profits which increased the Group's balance sheet net worth, without indicating the portion of net worth attributable to these. It is not necessary therefore to record a profit on stock drawdowns which would then have to be offset by recovery of a provision to an equal amount taken from reserves.

Net exchange losses recorded in the income statement amount to 221 million francs. This amount includes on the one hand the exchange transaction results of CFP-Parent Company and of the various subsidiaries which are positive, and on the other, a loss of 600 million francs resulting from translation into French francs of the debts of the Group's various foreign subsidiaries which are expressed in the currency of account of these subsidiaries. Conversely, translation into French francs of the assets of these foreign subsidiaries showed a monetary appreciation of 1400 million francs which is not recorded in income but increases by as much shareholders' equity on the Group's balance sheet.

The disposal in June of interests in Ato Chimie and Chloé Chimie to the Elf Aquitaine Group resulted in the removal of these interests from the consolidated financial statements and in a net loss of 134 million francs which is included in first half results.

Net investments amounted to 2.9 billion francs against 3.5 billion francs for first half 1982, and 8.2 billion for all of 1982. It should be observed that during first half 1983 the figure for net investments neighbours on that for cash flow.

## Horizon slips in the holiday price war

The price war in package holidays still has some way to go. The question is: Which companies are most likely to suffer?

Among the top half dozen tour operators, in terms of Stock Exchange exposure, Horizon Travel and Intasun Leisure are most under pressure. Others are cushioned because they are part of a bigger organization.

Thomson Holidays is part of the Thomson group although an increasingly important profit contributor. It is the same with Global, part of GUS: British Airways is behind operators like Enterprise and Sovereign, although privatization prospects conceivably add pressure to maintain profits; and Cosmos has its ambulatory links with Liechtenstein.

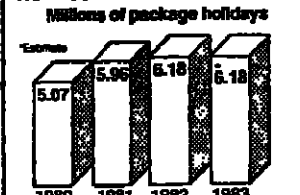
It is Thomson, with Mr John MacNeill in the driving seat, which has been most aggressive so far with traditionally upmarket holidays. This summer it has been generally competitive on price with Intasun, traditionally the main seller on lower prices. A reprint brochure with even lower prices is likely from Thomson next month with Intasun coming in with its unpublished 1984 main brochure even as late as the first few days in January.

Allowance needs to be made, therefore, for tactics in that particular poker game when assessing what combatants have to say, but Harry Goodman, Intasun's forceful chairman, said, somewhat uncharacteristically: "Thomson may beat us on price. But we would then be a close second. Horizon could face dropping substantially to compete."

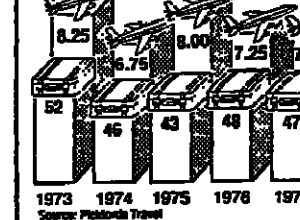
Horizon has been slow to match the competition of Thomson and Intasun and among the big operators has consequently suffered the most. Mr Bruce Tanner, Horizon's chairman, admits his margins are "a little lower" and that although turnover in the current financial year is slightly up on annual comparison, profits are down. Analysts are looking to around £11m pretax against more than £14m last time.

Mr Tanner says guardedly the figure will be in excess of £10m. He hopes for a dividend

HOW SUMMER TRAFFIC GREW



BRITONS' HOLIDAYS ABROAD



increase again - "but it depends a lot on 1984 trading."

A crucial factor with Horizon is the way it uses its airline, Orion. Some 85 per cent of its carryings are Horizon holiday-makers. There is an obvious problem when the holidays operation loses its way as it has this summer.

Horizon has at last taken steps to diversify its holiday product. Its average holiday price, because of the product mix involving more upmarket holidays, has been running at £270 (these are Horizon's figures). Now it has launched a new label, Broadway,

### Horizon looks like a takeover target

Although Horizon is nearer to matching the price-cutters, and still like Thomson has an option to reprint its 1984 brochure, it is starting to look like a takeover target.

Intasun has for some time been trying to drive its image more upmarket by improving quality control but the argument for Intasun being interested eventually in Horizon is that it could more quickly give Intasun a bigger slice of the upper tiers of the market.

In the game of brochure bluff now going on Intasun has currently dealt the hand of a 6 per cent interim discount on its 1983 brochure offering. Mr

Goodman said: "If we took a 6 per cent drop in prices and there was also no growth for us then our profit margins would be hit, probably by 2 to 3 per cent. But we only need 5 to 6 per cent growth in the main Intasun product - less than we achieved this year - to hit 20 per cent growth for the group as a whole."

The 6 per cent off gambit by the end of October has sold 30,000 package holidays, only 5 per cent of Intasun's projected carryings. Mr Goodman said: "So we lose some bookings - so what? We will pick it all up in January."

The question mark over Intasun is whether it will cut its prices not by 6 per cent but by 10 to 12 per cent, as some in the trade expect. That might affect profits less than one might think. Intasun is still increasing the range of products, and is gearing up subsidiary operations like Lancaster Holidays and Club 18/30. Lower prices should raise volumes on the Intasun product.

Less than half the carryings on its airline, Air Europe, are accounted for in-house and Air Europe claims a utilization rate above that of Horizon and Thomson's Britannia airline.

It would be easy to nominate possible bidders for Horizon. Only last week Grand Metropolitan added to its travel interests by buying up Travelscene, big in short-break continental holidays. Bass has also been extending its travel interests.

Derek Harris

## Markets await an unlikely change

### Is the world back on dollar standard?

The behaviour of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets is confounding most observers. About this time in 1981, 1982 and again this year, the consensus forecast in the foreign exchange markets has been that there would be a substantial fall in the value of the dollar because of the deterioration in the US current account.

The Deutschmark rose from 2.70 early in September to almost 2.50 by mid-October but is now back to about 2.70. Since the dollar really took off in 1978-1979, it has risen over 50 per cent against the Deutschmark, 40 per cent against the Swiss franc, 30 per cent against the yen and the pound.

Yet, the US current account has deteriorated sharply since 1981. Then, the current account showed a surplus of \$5 billion with a deficit on the trade account of \$40 billion. Now it is estimated to show a deficit of approximately \$40 billion, with the trade balance \$70 billion in deficit.

Moreover, the almost universal expectation is that the trade balance will worsen further next year perhaps to a deficit of 100 billion and with an overall current account deficit of 60 billion.

The fact that the dollar has remained so strong suggests that

### Expectation is that the trade balance will worsen

other more fundamental forces are at work in the system.

During the second half of the last decade there was a strong movement on the part of central banks and private asset holders to diversify away from the dollar. There was a deterioration in the US current account accompanied by worsening inflation and a growing lack of faith in the perceived willingness of the then US Administration to tackle the problem.

International reserves were rising rapidly over that period with developing countries being able to borrow very large amounts of funds in the international accumulating reserves at a spectacular rate.

Dollar holdings of the central banks of industrial countries fell from 89 per cent of total reserves in 1977 to 79 per cent

World War until the late 1960s

It was a dollar standard within the context of basically fixed exchange rates which was overtaken by floating exchange rates.

During the period of floating the dollar became relatively less important as an international reserve asset. That process has now been reversed.

The system is increasingly back on a dollar standard. But, unlike in the 1950s and 1960s it is within the context of a world of floating exchange rates.

The question is whether the United States can continue to finance its current account deficit with ease and whether the dollar can continue to remain strong.

Two forces are pulling in opposite directions. One group of observers argues that the US current account cannot get much worse before the other forces are swamped and so the dollar has to fall.

But if the Eurodollar market continues to show low or negative growth, if reserves in general grow at a modest rate; and if Opec nations continue to run balance of payments deficits, there is every reason to expect a further concentration of international reserves into dollars.

If the second argument is correct, it means that the US

### The US current account may perform worse than expected

current account may deteriorate much further than most observers expect without triggering a fall in the dollar. It also suggests that US interest rates could fall without necessarily impairing the strength of the dollar.

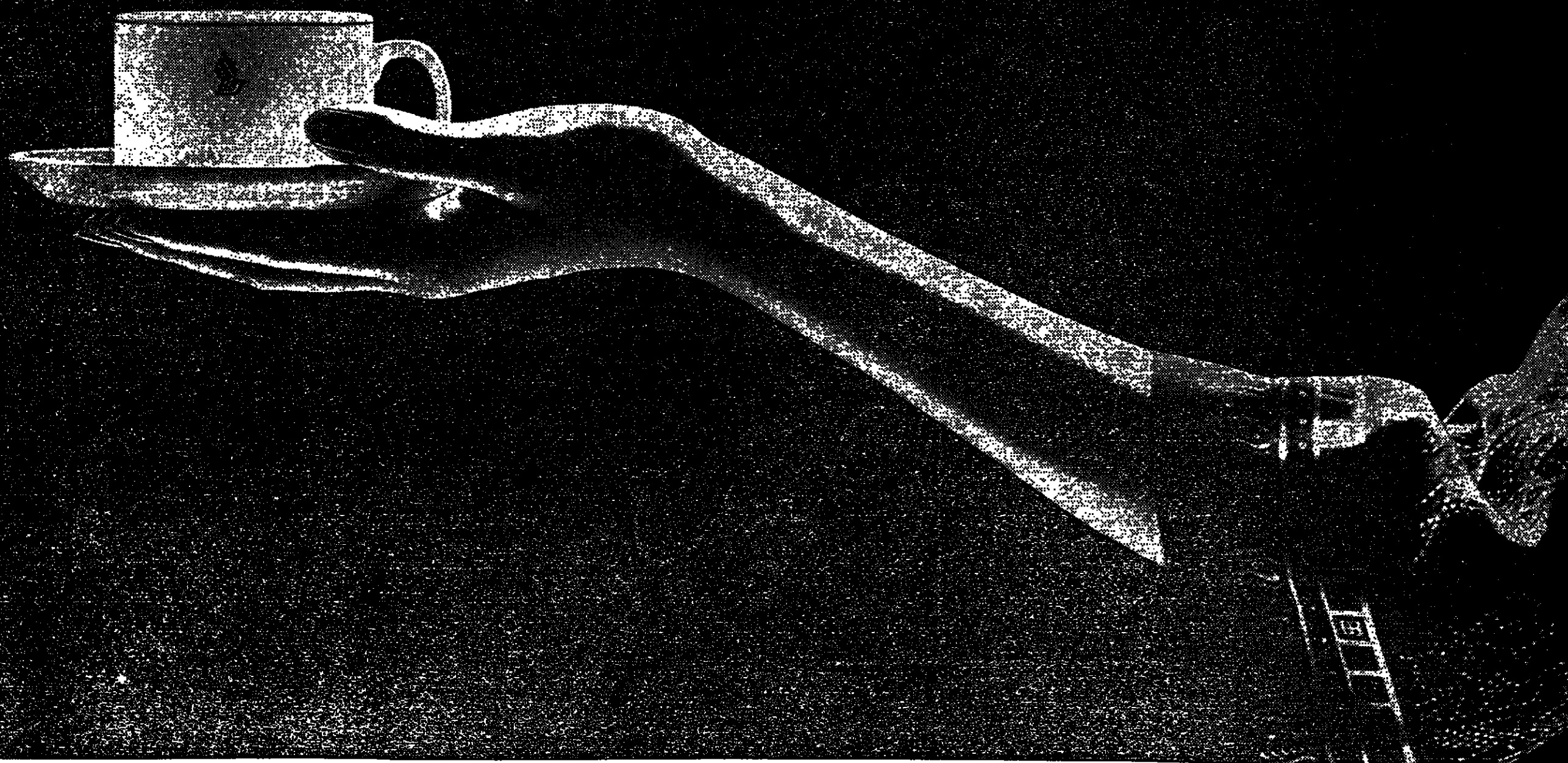
Such continued strength of the dollar could act as a long-term damper on economic growth in Western European countries to lower interest rates because they fear of seeing their currencies fall even further.

At some stage, the process will certainly be reversed and then the fall in the dollar could be very dramatic. But not yet.

Geoffrey Bell

The author is a director of Schroder International and a member of the Group of Thirty.

## A FEW HOURS GRACE BEFORE THE MADNESS STARTS ALL OVER AGAIN.



In today's business world you must put time aside to slow yourself down.

And one place you can do that is in the privacy of our Business Class cabin. Relaxing in an exclusively designed seat some airlines would be pleased to call First Class.

Here, as you stretch out in an area roomier than

you imagined, decisions are deliberated at your leisure.

It's your prerogative to change your mind over the choice of drink, or whether to have Lobster Newburg, Rib Eye Steak or Szechuan Fried Fish.

It doesn't matter that those extra documents made your luggage heavy. Our Business Class

allowance is thirty kilos.

And it was good to find that we reserved your favourite seat when your secretary booked the ticket. And that our Premium Accommodation Plan service has your hotel confirmed well ahead.

Knowing, too, that your luggage will be cleared before most others when you land helps take the

edge off the business pressures you expect to encounter at the other end. But from this height, as you leisurely consider a brandy offered by our gentle hostesses in sarong kebayas, any problems on the ground are starting to look a little insignificant, aren't they?

SINGAPORE AIRLINES BUSINESS CLASS

مكنا من الأصل







FOOTBALL: FAGAN AND BURKINSHAW ENTHUSE OVER 'ONE OF THE BEST MATCHES EVER'

# Day the game was glorious again

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Joe Fagan's opening statement was startling. After climbing the stairs to White Hart Lane's press room, and arriving breathless with enthusiasm, he described the game as "one of the best I've ever been associated with". That is some claim, bearing in mind he has been at Liverpool for over 25 years.

Yet it would have been disappointing if he had said anything else. So what if there was the odd mistake here and there? Liverpool's first goal and Clemence for their second; in turn, Grobbelaar might have prevented Tottenham's first and Kennedy, who conceded a penalty, their second.

But to examine defensive frailties on such an afternoon is to miss the point. Fagan encapsulated it when he admitted: "We couldn't do anything" about Hoddie in the first half. He could have followed Arsenal's example: last Wednesday they despatched Tottenham's brightest star by throwing a blanket clothed Robson over him in the Milk Cup.

Hoddie, fortunate not to be sent off for retaliating towards the end, was frustrated by such negative tactics. The tie was much the poorer for it, but Arsenal will not care a jot. The case for their defence rests on their victory and a home fixture against Walsall in the fourth round.

The difference is that Liverpool, with

their wondrous talent, can afford to be positive. The boot room blackboard is reserved for their own designs, for they have no need to consider the opposition. When the likes of Tottenham have the audacity to take a similar approach, a match unfolds that Keith Burkinshaw, their manager, said was "the sort I'd like to see if I was a spectator".

Had England dared employ the same spirit of adventure against Denmark, they would not be waiting for the Greeks to open the back door and usher them into the European Championship next Wednesday. Such caution may also have cost Ron Greenwood's side a place in last year's World Cup semi-finals.

Even the European Cup was held within a tight grip by England's representatives during six successive finals: Liverpool, Nottingham Forest and Aston Villa conceded only one goal between them. Yet there are signs that domestically at least, the nation's leaders are breaking out of their defensive chains. That is why Saturday afternoon was so encouraging.

Having taken nine points from their previous three visits to the capital, Liverpool might have been expected to sit back and protect the lead that Robinson had given them in the fifth minute. But even by then - as Bobby Robinson, the England manager, noted

- the score could have been Tottenham 1, Liverpool 2, and the pattern was to remain as fresh to the finish.

Hoddie, with Perryman his willing assistant, was irresistible before the interval. Their partnership gave Burkinshaw most pleasure in "the way they took charge of Soules and Dalgleish, easily the best midfield in the country and probably in the world". Hoddie, after swaying delightfully past Dalgleish, opened the way for Archibald to equalize 20 minutes later.

Hoddie clearly must play against Luxembourg, and Roberts, another of Robson's squad members, did little to weaken his claim, except for a momentary lapse of concentration in the 70th minute, when Rush dispossessed him and was seconds later to prod in the rebound for Caligh's fierce drive. Liverpool are as swift as the wind in punishing such errors.

But neither Tottenham nor Roberts would yield. Yet there are signs that minutes he burst through into Liverpool's area, only to be brought down from behind. Hoddie, aware that his England team-mate, Neal, had told Grobbelaar where he usually places penalties, promptly changed habits and sent Liverpool's goalkeeper the wrong way.

But for Grobbelaar's spectacular save from Roberts, and Lawrenson's remarkable tackle to block Archibald,

Liverpool might have been joined on top of the table by West Ham United, who left Wolverhampton Wanderers even further adrift at the bottom. Fagan had been complaining "if it had been 3-2. We played well and we had to".

He added that Soules, with a sore Achilles tendon, had been carrying injuries during the week and had been withdrawn from the Scottish and Fire parties respectively.

Although Burkinshaw felt that "Liverpool are on a crest of a wave and we looked as good as them", he was still not fully satisfied. He was aiming higher.

"If we keep it as simple as they do, we could be in their league," he said. "Soules, for example, shouldn't try every time to take the ball off the ball. That is an old phrase. You probably wouldn't remember those days. Perhaps he has more than 45,000 people will recall that day when the game was glorious again."

TOTTENHAM HOTSPURS: R. Clemence; C. Houghton, D. Thomas, G. Roberts, G. Stevenson, S. Perryman, A. Caligh, B. Brazin, S. Archibald, M. Fazio, G. Hoddie, A. Galvin.  
LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar, P. Neal, A. Lawrenson, S. Whites, A. Hansen, K. Dalgleish, S. Lee, I. Rush, M. Robinson, G. Soules.  
Referee: M. Taylor (Kent).

## England put out a call for Bailey

Gary Bailey, the Manchester United goalkeeper, is being sought by Bobby Robson, the England manager, who wants him to join the squad for the European championship qualifying match in Luxembourg on Wednesday.

The problem is that Bailey is visiting friends in London and no-one knows his precise whereabouts. Robson has made an appeal on radio and television for Bailey to contact him before the England party flies out today.

Bailey is needed because Peter Shilton, of Southampton, has withdrawn with a thigh injury, leaving a run of 10 successive internationals. Nigel Spink, of Aston Villa, could not be considered because of a stomach upset.

It seems as though Ray Clemence will return for the first time in a year to win his first cap although he was picked up a slight shoulder injury in the drawn Tottenham-Liverpool game on Saturday. Trevor Francis is ruled out with an injured ankle.

John Wark, of Ipswich, has been drafted back into the squad for their European championship match in East Germany on Wednesday.

Wark, originally dropped because he is under 21, was called up yesterday by Jack Stein, who has lost Graeme Soules of Liverpool with tonsillitis and Peter Weir of Arsenal with a sore throat. Gordon Strachan, of Aberdeen, has joined the squad but is having intensive treatment for a knee injury.

Robson, Whiteside will, after all, travel with Northern Ireland today for their European championship game against West Germany in Hamburg on Wednesday.

Robson, who has Manchester United manager, withdrew Whiteside from the squad on Thursday because of a groin injury but he came through Saturday's match at Leicester without any reaction.

David of Newcastle United, has pulled out with a shin injury picked up in the 4-0 defeat at Chelsea and his place goes to Jim Cleary of Glenford.

Robbie James flew to Sofia with Wales yesterday determined not to miss Wednesday's crucial European championship game against Bulgaria. James was kicked in the foot in Stoke's draw at Aston Villa on Saturday.

## Wallace has a shock at Pittodrie

By Hugh Taylor

Even a change as zealous as Jack Wallace in his pursuit of lost forerunner must have been appalled at the magnitude of the task which confronts him as he watched

Rangers slump to humiliating defeat at the hands of the new leaders Aberdeen at Pittodrie. The new Rangers manager goes off for a brief break in Spain today but thoughts of Saturday's depressing display and visions of what might happen at the hands of the new champions Dundee United come visiting are unlikely to allow him a holiday of bliss.

Rangers were beaten 3-0 but they were not obviously outclassed by Aberdeen. And they even the thousands of visiting supporters, who turned out in force to welcome the return of their favourite son, Wallace, realised that their opponents were in a magnificent mood and were easily outplayed more than the goals, all of stunning quality, scored by Simpson, Hewitt and Porteous.

Wallace, however, was calm, if not over-optimistic, after emerging from a long dressing room post-mortem. "Of course there is a lot of work to be done and a new pattern to be formulated," he said. He has warned his players, nevertheless, that they will have to be quick to react to the changes which will have to be made at the club's badly damaged prestige.

More than an inspirational new manager is required if the Rangers are to restore their former glory. The new manager must have the skill and resolution which won them an award last week as Europe's best team and their comfortable win over the new champions Dundee United served notice that they are determined to hold onto their title. They had a superb 7-0 home win over St Johnstone.

## McEnroe restores his reputation as Connors slumps

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe won \$32,415 by beating Jimmy Connors 7-5, 6-1, 6-4 in two hours and a quarter in the singles final of the Benson and Hedges championships at Wembley yesterday.

This was McEnroe's sixth consecutive Wembley final and he has lost only once to Connors in 1981. Until yesterday, Connors had not been beaten in three appearances.

Two years ago McEnroe won the first two sets but then ran out of emotional stamina and, amid distasteful scenes, was eventually beaten by a Connors thriving on the kind of ambience more commonly associated with prize fights. To some extent the opposite occurred yesterday.

Connors was inhibited after the umpire had warned him for violating the code of conduct with an audience obscenity that led, later, to the imposition of a \$486 fine.

The incident cropped up when, with McEnroe serving at five-all and deuce in the first set, Connors missed the mark with a forehand. Connors had just won three consecutive games to recover from 2-5 and had saved three set points when McEnroe was serving at 5-3 and 30-all. In short, the match was coming to the boil. After a warning, Connors lost five games in a row, though three of them went to deuce.

McEnroe was uncommonly composed throughout the match. Later he said he was fully aware of what happened in 1981 and was not going to let it happen again. McEnroe said that, mentally, he was "fresh" and it was clear from a series of asides that the subdued atmosphere in which he was playing was not to his liking.

At the end of the first set he briefly seemed likely that the occasion as a whole and Connors in particular might soon assume a more spirited character. That warning took some of the steam out of Connors and, as a contest, the match declined rather than improved.

By contrast he thought there were times when Connors looked a little tired, even lackadaisical, and probably lost concentration. "It's kind of strange when you don't see Jimmy giving 110%, but when you have had a long year, things add up."

The warning was justified but, although it was the wrong time for it, Connors said some interesting things after the match - which he described as "boring". This was his second fine in the week for audible or visual obscenities. "I've had enough of that. If next year starts off like this, you may not see me around very much. I will kiss the grand prix goodbye."

SEMI-FINALS: J. McEnroe (USA) vs J. Connors (USA), 7-5, 6-1, 6-4. FINAL: J. McEnroe (USA) vs J. Connors (USA), 7-5, 6-1, 6-4.

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## Stewards' inquiry into 3.0 race

By Clive White

Ipswich Town.....1  
Arsenal.....0

If it were horse racing, the Arsenal team would have been led away for a dope test and Terry Neill, the manager, would be appearing before the Jockey Club to explain his team's poor running in the three o'clock at Portman Road on Saturday.

Impressive winners at White Hart Lane in midweek and six-goal winners at Villa Park two weeks ago, the first division's leading goalkeepers failed after Robson had hit a post in the thirteenth minute, to place one decent shot on, or even remotely near, the target. But having lost at home to Sunderland last week Arsenal's performance was hardly uncharacteristic.

I would suggest that Neill might have been accused by the Jockey Club of not giving his team every chance. It was, perhaps, marginally negative to play four midfield players - including Sunderland - against a side whose own midfield bristled with such household names as Brennan and Pacey. Whatever the reason, the secret of consistency still eludes the great thinkers Neill and Howe.

Neill seemed to think that the reason was because the Arsenal players crowded the space afforded by Ipswich in the first half (Callaghan played on the right then to nullify Arsenal's left-side bias). Strange that Arsenal should see the inexperienced Hill, playing at right back as a weapon of offence. Far better, surely, to look further up the line for the reasons, at the forwards, of rather lack of them, particularly a target man in the mould of, say John Radford.

Neill five defeats in their last seven league games. Ipswich have found a consistency of the wrong sort. Without such names as Thiessen, Muhren and Brazil, they are more of a workhorse these days. They still concentrate, though, on producing their own stock, and introduced Mark Brennan, aged 18, on Saturday. His ability, unfortunately for him, had been likened to that of Hoddie and though he showed no such great length of pass he at least looked better than the master and did the simple things neatly and confidently.

With Ipswich's finishing wayward, particularly Gates's, it was obvious that the winning goal, if



Keeping a clear lead: Fairclough (centre) gives Sutton a hand to defend the Forest goal from Gray, of Everton.

there was going to be one, would be a silly one. And so it was, O'Leary underlining a pass-back, allowing Gates to nip in and stroke the ball wide of Jennings.

If Bobby Robson, the England manager, is looking to choose between Mariner and Woodcock for his centre forward next week in Luxembourg, he would go reluctantly for Mariner on the strength of this game. Mariner worked hard and cleverly at times in deep positions but never looked like scoring, and Woodcock, who was served poorly,

## Chamberlain gives glimpse of future

By Simon O'Hagan

Aston Villa.....1  
Stoke City.....1

Peter Withe is so quintessentially an English forward that any discussion about whether he should represent his country quickly gets lost in question of whether the national team should play in the English or continental style. You might just as well compare the virtues of cornflakes with mussels or red letter boxes with yellow ones.

However, putting aside stereotypes of Withe-as-bulldog, blustering his way past the scheming German or Italian, it is possible to see him for what he is, a player with an impressive scoring record - at any rate in the first division - but one whose natural ability is alarmingly limited.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsily and inefficient.

## Stamped with hallmark of fame, past and to come

By Nicholas Harling

Chelsea.....4  
Newcastle United.....0

If Kevin Keegan had any illusions about using his first visit to the metropolis this season to promote himself as a Chelsea player, they were shattered when he was sent off for a foul on the Everton goal. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsily and inefficient.

A large proportion of Chelsea's biggest crowd of the season must have been attracted by Keegan but they left talking not of the little former England man and his indifferent contribution but of one even stiffer figure who will surely only play for Scotland.

The way Pat Nevin accelerates past opponents in the true Scottish tradition of the great "tanner" player is the hallmark of genius. If we could get our backs out of the Chelsea stadium, we could see him in a Chelsea shirt, but he is not a Chelsea player.

With almost the entire crowd willing him to score, he was eventually forced out too wide, his final chip being too high for the waiting Dixon. It was a breathtaking move, in a Chelsea shirt, but it was not a Chelsea move. It was a move which Rhodes-Brown finished off after 25 minutes.

Barely 25 seconds of the second half had elapsed when Speedie volleyed in an orthodox cross from Nevin. Speedie's cross was not a cross of a post after 67 minutes when Rhodes-Brown put the ball through Anderson's legs and crossed for Saunders to miscue his clearance. The nearest the Chelsea defence came to scoring was when Rhodes-Brown put him through to strike an upright. As for Nevin, the only way Newcastle could contain him was by sending him off.

Not that Chelsea's was by any means a one-way traffic. Between Nevin and Speedie, who scored twice, they all they maintained such a scoring pace that the watching Sebastian Coe must have been impressed. Withe, his Chelsea debut, even Hollins, at 37, kept going.

though he must have been gasping at the end.

The early minutes were ominous for Newcastle. First Dixon reached a Spackman cross to bring a spectacular flying save from Thomas, then McCreery injured himself in a collision with the centre. He was still limping when Spackman, utilizing the room the Irishman might have occupied, beat Thomas with a 25-yard shot into the roof of the net.

Spackman struck the bar with an even fiercer and longer drive as Newcastle continued to struggle with Mills now on for McCreery. Their defence was all over the place when Hollins, Dixon, Speedie and Spackman combined to have the move which Rhodes-Brown finished off after 25 minutes.

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First division						
Aston Villa	1	Sheff. City	1			
Blackburn Rovers	1	Queens's Park R.	1			
Cardiff City	1	Nottingham F.C.	0			
Derby County	1	Sheff. Utd	1			
Ipswich Town	1	Sheff. Wed	1			
Leeds United	1	Manchester U.	1			
Luton Town	1	Nottingham City	1			
Manchester City	1	Sheff. Utd	1			
Manchester United	1	West Bromwich	1			
Nottingham Forest	1	Sheff. Utd	1			
Sheff. Wed	1	Liverpool	2			
Sheff. Utd	1	West Ham United	2			
P W D L F A Pts						
Liverpool	13	8	3	23	8	27
Nottingham Forest	13	8	3	23	8	27
Sheff. Wed	13	8	3	23	8	27
Sheff. Utd	13	8	3	23	8	27
Luton Town	13	7	2	14	8	23
Sheff. Wed	13	7	2	14	8	23
Sheff. Utd	13	7	2	14	8	23
Sheff. Utd	13	6	4	20	18	22
Sheff. Utd	13	6	4	20	18	22
Sheff. Utd	13	6	4	20	18	22
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Sheff. Utd	13	6				



# Gavaskar becomes world's most prolific Test batsman

Ahmedabad (Reuters) - Sunil Gavaskar, India's opening batsman, became the world's highest scorer in Test cricket here yesterday. He achieved this landmark on the second day of the third Test match against West Indies when he broke the previous best aggregate of 8,114 by Geoffrey Boycott.

Gavaskar, who needed 83 runs at the start of the current Test to beat Boycott's total, was eventually out for 90 - and missed by 10 runs a second record. He needs only one more century to break Sir Donald Bradman's total of 29 which he equalled in the second Test match in Delhi last month.

Gavaskar enjoyed his glory as he scored 173 for two yesterday in reply to West Indies' first innings of 281 and he reached the landmark accompanied by a thunderous roar from a crowd of almost 60,000. He batted 182 minutes, faced 120 balls and struck 14 fours, and dominated an opening stand of 127 with Gavaskar as India responded positively after West Indies were dismissed shortly before lunch.

The hundred went up in the twenty-second over and at tea India were 122 without loss, with Gavaskar 71 and Gavaskar 38; but West Indies broke through shortly following on. Both openers fell to Holding. Gavaskar was beaten for pace and bowled off stump as he played defensively forward, and a pacy rising ball from just short of a length had Gavaskar caught at slip.

## Rackemann speeds Pakistan to the brink of innings defeat

Australia's fast bowlers all but ended Pakistan's hopes in the first Test match at Perth yesterday. With three days gone, the touring side had lost two second innings wickets following on and were still 152 runs behind.

Pakistan's hopes of survival with Omar, who is 53 not out after being the top scorer in the first with 48. Omar is playing only his second Test, as is the hero of the hour in Australian attack, Rackemann.

The pace and bounce produced by the Queensland bowler confounded Pakistan in the first innings. After Lillee and Hogg had failed to make an impression in the opening spells yesterday, he cut a swathe through the middle order to end the innings with five for 32 from eight overs.

Three of his wickets fell to splendid catches by Chappell.

## Imran under attack

Perth (Reuters) - Imran Khan, the Pakistan captain, who has a stress fracture of the left shin, said he was prepared to fly home immediately if any of his team had lost confidence in him.

Asif Iqbal, a former captain, had said that Imran's announcement that he was not fit for the current test match, possibly for the second one as well, could have an extremely demoralising effect.

His views were supported by the team's Cricketers' Association of Pakistan, who said that the acting captain, Zaheer Abbas, would not be able to make independent decisions on vital matters.

Asif later said: "I would like Imran to know that I am praying for him to get fit, not only for this series, but for the rest of his career."

"As far as I'm concerned," Imran said, "it is easier to go home than to stand up and face the pressure and make a success of the tour."

## Reprise for Sussex all too brief

Surrey came to life in the first period of extra time. Two well-earned runs by Oddy and one by Cairns from a short corner, superbly struck, put them into a 5-2 lead. Their sixth goal was scored in the second period of extra time by Newton from a penalty stroke, after Diamond had been brought down by the goalkeeper. However, Jerry Cox has the last word with his stickwork and acceleration, coming through on the right all on his own to score for Surrey.

Surrey's victory was a narrow one, but it was a relief to the Surrey fans who had seen their team's hopes of a title triumph dashed by a goal from the opposition in the final minutes of the match.

It was Cox's perseverance which had enabled Surrey to take the lead when Van Asselt followed up to score in the fourth minute of the second half, a lead which was soon neutralised when Cairns converted a short corner for Surrey. Eyles, who had a superb goal at inside forward, then put Surrey ahead, although his effort was helped by a Sussex defender, who deflected the ball into goal.

Surrey had made something out of their anxious short corner, but their handling of these awards. They were unfortunate to have lost two solid defenders, Mort and Longstreet, who were injured in the first half, replaced, thus causing some disarray in their rearguard.

## Durham gain an honourable draw

Durham made a good start in the county championships at Norton on Saturday, holding Lancashire to a 1-1 draw. They led at half-time with a goal from Marie Burham. Lancashire came back strongly to equalize through Irish Mawdsley, but the Durham defence, marshalled by Annette Immission, held out.

In the South, Surrey has a frustrating time against a defensive Hampshire side before winning 2-0, with goals in the fourth game, but the Hampshire goal was scored by Rudi Hine and Karen Brown. Middlesex, held to 1-1 at half-time.

## Authority of experience

William Boone and David Norman imposed the authority of experience on the Northbridge second pair, Graham Cowdrey, aged 19 - a young England cricketer - and Jonathan Spurling, aged 23, winning 15-8, 15-4, 15-9, 18-13 in the Noel Bruce cup final at Queen's Club on Saturday.

Norman, who has won several titles in Canada and the United States, as well as the Noel Bruce Cup in 1964 with Tom Pugh, served particularly well and played an effective supporting role, but the decisive factor was the ability of Boone - a world champion - to terminate rallies with withering kill shots low and deep to

## RACING: EKBALCO PUT DOWN AFTER FALL AT NEWCASTLE



Head to head: Neale Doughty forces Pountenes (far side) home in front of St Alazan (photograph: Ed Byrne)

## Triumph and tragedy in hand

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The ups and downs of National Hunt racing were surely never better illustrated than on Saturday, when Pountenes was giving his owner and trainer, Billy McGhie, the thrill of a lifetime by winning the Mackeson Gold Cup at Cheltenham, when he was ridden by Neale Doughty. The horse, who had been picked a much better substitute for O'Neill than Neale Doughty, who also knew the horse well when he was trained by Gordon Richards. On Saturday Doughty rode like a man inspired to force Pountenes past St Alazan on the run-in and then save off the brave counter-attack from the second. McGhie was unable to celebrate his horse's great victory in the manner he would have liked because within an hour of the race he was faced with driving his horse home himself - and home was 280 miles away over the Scottish border.

With that journey back to Dumfriesshire behind him in full swing at last, As for Doughty he celebrated his appointment as Jon Barry's successor as first jockey to Gordon Richards by also winning the Coventry Novices Steeplechase on Noddy's Ryde.

Northern trainers enjoyed something of a field day at Cheltenham. Allierie made his trip from Hawick for the Violet Instruments Handicap Hurdle worthwhile and then Santella King justified Dickinson's decision to cash in quickly on his fitness after his win at Nottingham last Monday by taking the Rosehill Hurdle.

At Newcastle backers of Dickinson's only other runner enjoyed a much less hair-raising experience when Visconti jumped like an old hand and won the Embassy Premier Steeplechase qualifier more or less as he pleased.

However, the main talking point at Newcastle was inevitably Ekbalko's death. Jumping has always thrived on its start but being an injury-prone sport they are inevitably rarer than on the flat. So when we lose one that has lost it felt even more acutely just as it was when Lanzarote, Golden Cygnet and Deep Wealth all went the same way.

Ironically Ekbalko fell in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle last year when seemingly poised to win. Only that was at the last hurdle

## A touch of irony about Weld's first Irish title

Phoenix Park racecourse by a syndicate headed by O'Brien that brought this about. Weld failed to win a single classic during the year, but he was outstandingly successful at Phoenix Park where the level of prize-money was much greater than that offered at any other Irish racecourse.

Christy Roche retained his title as champion jockey and the runner-up, Michael J. Kinane, will take over from him as the first jockey to win the Leopardstown November Handicap, which was won by O'Brien's Gallop Royal. In a 28-runner field the first two sorted themselves out at the distance and Gallop Royal, getting two stones from the challenger, held on to win the race for the second successive season.

"I'll send Gallop Royal to Newbury for a hurdle here early in the new year," Mick O'Toole, who trains the winner for his wife, said afterwards.

## Folkestone

1.15 BURWASH HURDLE (3-y-o; £552; 2m 110yds) (9 runners)  
1.1148 STAR CHARTER (R. Eady) J. J. Jones 10-10  
1.1149 STAR CHARTER (R. Eady) J. J. Jones 10-10  
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## Law Report November 14 1983

## Rescinding bankruptcy order

Commissioners of Inland Revenue v Falcione and Others

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon [Judgment delivered November 8]

Where in bankruptcy proceedings an order dismissing a bankruptcy petition had been made at the instance of the petitioning creditor, the court could subsequently rescind the order dismissing the petition and make receiving orders against the debtors even though such a course of action was opposed by the petitioning creditor.

The Court of Appeal so stated in dismissing an appeal by the petitioning creditor, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, against an order of Mr Registrar Dewhurst made on February 11, 1981, on the application of the trustee in bankruptcy, Mr G. D. Falcione.

Section 108 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 provides: "(1) Every court having jurisdiction on bankruptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction."

Mr John Mummery for the Inland Revenue, Mr Edward Bannister for the trustee in bankruptcy.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the debtors carried on a plant contracting and construction business in Lincolnshire. They became indebted to the Inland Revenue who recovered judgment against them and made receiving orders. The debtors failed to comply with the bankruptcy notices and the petition was presented in the High Court by the Revenue.

The petition was first heard before Mr Registrar Partbury on May 12, 1980. On that date a cheque for £40,000 was handed to the Revenue. The petition was adjourned to July 8 when the registrar was told by the Revenue that the £40,000 was being held in trust, a plea which meant in trust pending the outcome of the petition.

The petition was then adjourned for several further periods and ultimately came before Mr Registrar Dewhurst on February 17, 1981. By that date no further payment had been made to the Revenue in respect of their debt but there had been other important developments.

On November 8, 1980 the three debtors had committed a further act of bankruptcy in reliance on which a trade creditor who had recovered judgment against them presented a bankruptcy petition in the Southport County Court.

A receiving order against all three debtors was made on the county court petition on December 30, 1980 and all three debtors were adjudicated bankrupt on the county court petition on January 23, 1981. The first respondent, Mr Falcione, was appointed trustee in bankruptcy of all three bankrupts in place of the Official Receiver.

Before February 17, 1981 the Official Receiver had been aware that the Official Receiver's petition was pending in the High Court and

conversely the Revenue was aware of the receiving order made on the county court petition.

On February 17, 1981 on the adjourned hearing of the Revenue's High Court petition, Mr Registrar Dewhurst at the request of the Revenue, dismissed that petition. There was nobody there to oppose that course. Subsequently, the trustee in bankruptcy learned about the £40,000 and the order of February 17. The trustee called on the Revenue to pay over the £40,000 but the Revenue refused.

The trustee was then advised that he could not effectively claim the £40,000 so long as the order of February 17 stood. Accordingly he made an application to the High Court for the order of February 17 to be rescinded under section 108 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914, for receiving orders to be made against all three debtors instead, and for the High Court proceedings to be transferred to the Southport County Court and consolidated with the bankruptcy proceedings there.

That application came before Mr Registrar Dewhurst on February 11, 1981 and he acceded to it. By his order, which was the order now appealed against, he rescinded his order of February 17, 1981, whereby he had dismissed the Revenue's petition and he made receiving orders against all three debtors. He subsequently ordered transfer to the county court.

At first sight it seemed startling that the registrar should have jurisdiction to rescind his order dismissing the petition nearly a year later. The wording of section 108(1) was however qualified and the general comment in *Williams on Bankruptcy* 19th edition at p457 that "the jurisdiction to rehear and rescind or vary orders made in the exercise of bankruptcy jurisdiction is, in a proper case, almost without limit" appeared to be justified.

The nub of the Revenue's appeal was that it was wrong for the registrar to have rescinded his order for the avowed purpose of bringing the £40,000 paid to the Revenue in May 1980 within the net of the county court bankruptcy which only related back to November 8, 1980, the date of the relevant act of bankruptcy.

Section 5(7) of the 1914 Act provided that a creditor's petition should not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the court. In *Re Bero* [1900] 2 QB 316, 321 it was stated that such leave to withdraw a petition should be given only after an exercise of judgment as to whether the case was proper for withdrawal. His Lordship agreed.

But, in his Lordship's judgment, because the court had to deal with the petition in one of the ways indicated in section 5, it followed that if the court in the proper exercise of its judgment refused leave to withdraw a petition, the court could go on its own motion to make a receiving order, if satisfied

on the matters set out in section 5(7).

It would be strange indeed if the court, having on the proper exercise of its judgment refused leave to withdraw a petition, were, without cooperation from the petitioning creditor who wanted the petition withdrawn, unable to do anything with the petition but leave it lying indefinitely on the file.

The question was then whether the existence of the county court petition and of the receiving orders and adjudications on that petition provided a valid ground for the court to refuse leave to withdraw the Revenue's petition. It was common ground that no other conditions had to be satisfied for the court to come forward on February 17, 1981 could have been submitted for the Revenue as petitioning creditor on that date.

Mr Mummery therefore submitted that what could not be done directly by substituting another creditor as a petitioner should not, or could not, properly, be done indirectly by making a receiving order at the instance of the trustee in bankruptcy in the county court bankruptcy who merely represented the general body of creditors. The Revenue should not be deprived of the fruits of its diligence.

His Lordship saw great force in that submission if the £40,000 had been paid to the Revenue outright and unconditionally in May 1981, almost six months before the act of bankruptcy to which the county court bankruptcy related. But that might then be wrong for the Revenue to be deprived of its established right to money paid to it well before the county court bankruptcy.

Those were not, however, the facts before the court. The Revenue had no absolute title to the £40,000 without the order of February 17, 1981. The money was held in trust and the order giving leave to withdraw the petition was needed to perfect the Revenue's title.

Why should the court, after the debtors had been adjudicated bankrupt on the county court petition, prefer to perfect the Revenue's title, instead of leaving so much of the £40,000 had been provided by the debtors available for the general body of their creditors in the course of their bankruptcy?

So long as the £40,000 was held in trust the debtors had a contingent interest in it. That interest vested in their trustee under the county court bankruptcy and there was no reason why the trustees should be deprived of it.

In his Lordship's judgment, the registrar had erred on February 17, 1981 when he gave the Revenue leave to withdraw his petition and he corrected his error by making the order of February 11, 1981. That order was correct and his Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE MAY and the Master of the Rolls agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitors, Inland Revenue, Swanton, Walsh & Son for Acton Simpson & Hanson, Nottingham.

## Payment from capital

Whitehead (Inspector of Taxes) v Tubbs (Elastic) Ltd

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Fox [Judgment delivered November 8]

A £20,000 payment made by a company to secure its release from restrictive terms attached to an £80,000 loan was a capital payment and not deductible in computing the company's trading profits or losses for corporation tax purposes.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the company, Tubbs (Elastic) Ltd, from an order of Mr Justice Vinelott (*The Times* December 1982) allowing the Crown's appeal against a determination by the special commissioners that the company was entitled to loss relief in respect of the payment under section 177 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

In October 1975 the company, a manufacturer of narrow woven elastic at Sherston, Wiltshire, had borrowed £80,000 from the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd (ICFC) to purchase essential plant and machinery for a new mill at Denby in Shropshire, pursuant to an agreement whereby, *inter alia*:

1 The loan was repayable by instalments over nine years and secured by a debenture creating a first and fixed charge over all the company's freehold property, goodwill and uncalculated capital and a floating charge over the company's remaining assets.

2 So long as the loan was outstanding the company was not, without ICFC's consent, to enter into any hire-purchase agreements in excess of £10,000, acquire any investment, make any loan or dispose of assets otherwise than in the ordinary course of business.

3 No money was to be borrowed by the company without ICFC's consent save for bank loans up to £25,000.

4 ICFC was to be kept informed of the company's business progress.

5 A ceiling of £25,000 was imposed on the aggregate amount of directors' emoluments and pensions.

To procure its release from those restrictions in June 1978 the company paid £20,000 to ICFC and

the agreement and debenture were cancelled and replaced by a simple mortgage on the Sherston premises.

Mr Robert Mathew for the company, Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

A LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, giving the judgment of the court, said that it was accepted that, once the facts were ascertained, the question whether a particular expenditure was of a revenue or capital nature was a question of fact, the answer to which could not be obtained by the application of one single all-embracing test.

If one started with the first of the matters referred to by Mr Justice Vinelott in *Sun Newspapers Ltd v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* (1938) 61 CLR 337, 363, namely the character of the advantage sought, the general advantage was simply the release from the restrictive terms of the company's trade. But that could not be itself be an answer to the problem for that was, or ought to be, the advantage sought from all expenditure of the company's money whether capital or revenue.

The special commissioners found that the sum had been paid "in order to secure release from certain terms of the 1975 agreement which would inhibit the efficient day-to-day management of its business and were liable to jeopardise its continued profitable expansion".

Mr Hart, however, submitted that the release from the restrictions were inhibiting day-to-day management could not be determinative of the question whether the price for their release was to be treated as being of a revenue or a capital nature.

The advantage sought to be achieved was one which was permanent in the sense that the company was relieved of the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction. One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restrictions in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

effect a lump sum commutation of the price paid.

Thus, applying Mr Justice Dixon's three criteria, the indicia would seem to point strongly to the payment being of a capital rather than revenue nature.

Mr Mathew, however, relied on the two factors which had appealed to the special commissioners, namely, the analogy of the cases to which they referred and the absence, in the instant case, of any asset of an enduring nature.

In the court's view, the cases did not provide any compulsive or convincing analogy which pointed to the conclusion that the expenditure in the instant case fell properly to be treated as of a revenue nature. Indeed it appeared more nearly analogous to *Tucker v Granada Motorways Services Ltd* (1971) 1 WLR 683 where a payment in commutation of a variable rent in the lease of the taxpayer's premises was held to be a capital payment.

So, in the instant case, if both the purpose and the effect of the transaction were analysed, what emerged from the 1975 agreement was a clearly identifiable and enduring advantage - no doubt an advantage which enabled the company to trade better and to increase its profits, but one of a capital nature in the sense that it enabled the company to utilize its capital assets in a way in which it could not have done otherwise and to continue to enjoy the benefit of instalment repayment of the loan without the disadvantages imposed on it by the 1975 agreement.

Prior to the agreement the company had been disabled from raising further capital on the security of any of its assets. After the agreement its Denby mill was a salable free from charge as were, *inter alia*, its other fixed and current assets other than Sherston mill.

There were thus two enduring advantages achieved by the payment: the alteration in the terms of the loan capital and the release of the charges on all assets other than Sherston mill. The judge's analysis of the nature of the transaction was correct and the appeal failed.

Solicitors: Peasley Milward & Bayley, Dursley; Solicitors of Inland Revenue.

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Horizons

Graduate recruitment directories

The Times guide to career choice

Undergraduates in their final year who are currently considering their career options in the coming season will probably have already encountered one or more of the major graduate recruitment directories which are distributed, free of charge, on demand, from university and polytechnic careers services. What they may not be aware of is that their choice of directory is rapidly becoming the centre of a controversial debate between employers, the careers service and the principal publishers concerned. A debate which has led to many services increasingly selective about the directories they choose to distribute in bulk.

To understand the issues involved, it is necessary to take a close look at each of the directories and the differences in approach and content which exist between them.

There are four main contenders: *GO* (published by the New Opportunity Press) and *DOG* (published by VNU Business Publications) - both of these are produced by commercial publishers and contain details of employers who are specifically intending to recruit graduate trainees in the coming season. The employers pay for their entries much the same way as they pay for recruitment advertising. Subject to set standards of style and accuracy, they have absolute control over the information the entries contain and the way in which it is written.

*GET* (published by Hobson/CRAIC) - Hobson's Press is the commercial publisher linked to the Careers Research and Advisory Centre, a registered educational charity financed by member subscriptions and donations, licensing income and project sponsorship. In addition to separate employer entries similar to those which appear in *GO* and *DOG*, *GET* also contains a comprehensive directory of employers in the appendix. The directory is compiled by CRAIC itself using a data-based system of reference paid for by the centre's subscription and not directly by the employers which appear in the text.

*ROGET* is published on behalf of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS) by the Central Services Unit, a non-profit making body supported by subscriptions from all universities and polytechnics in the British Isles. The basic entries are compiled by the unit using a data-base system similar to the one employed by CRAIC and they are offered to employers on a free basis. Crucial to the controversy, however, is the fact that employers are charged for any additional space they choose to take out in the entry.

With the development of *ROGET*, a directory produced on behalf of the

careers services themselves, many individual services have independently begun to reduce or restrict the numbers of the other directories they choose to distribute. Given that the services are the major, and in some cases, the only way of distributing the material directly to the students on the campus, this has caused a predictable storm of protest from the publishers concerned.

The reasons given by individual services are varied and very greatly many say that because the commercial directories are compiled months before publication, the estimates of vacancy requirements which appear are out of date by the time the students read them. They emphasize that, by comparison, *ROGET* is not a list of vacancies but a carefully compiled directory giving objective and impartial information about the employers covered.

This was reiterated by AGCAS's new chairman, Robert Porter. He said: "*ROGET* was conceived in 1975 by a group of careers advisers who felt the need for a concise and comprehensive reference source on graduate employers, and in particular one that would make available to students information on the many employers who did not issue recruitment literature to all careers services or advertise in the careers directories.

"*ROGET* has been developed as a compendium with a role different to that of the main commercial directories and is not designed to give vacancy information. Vacancies - especially in these uncertain times - can rarely be predicted 15 months before graduate is available for employment.

Other services say that, with four directories now available for students, it is no longer reasonable for them to be expected to handle, store and distribute all of them in the same quantity as in the past. A few concede, however, that this argument is often being used as a convenient way to favour *ROGET* above the other directories.

"Everybody, particularly the commercial publishers, are well aware of the jungle-like approach of the commercial world and it must be recognised that employers only have a limited amount of funds to invest in directory entries", commented Brian Steyer, joint director of the University of London Careers Advisory Service. "We, the careers service, are exploiting our semi-monopolistic access to students in order to ensure that *ROGET* will become a viable product - with the caveat that members of AGCAS feel that it is a better source of information than the others. To suggest otherwise would be totally naive."

The commercial publishers concede many of the points put forward by the careers services. They agree that *ROGET* serves a different purpose to their own publication, but argue that it should therefore comp-

lement rather than replace them. All of them would be prepared to arrange some form of staggered distribution to ease services' logistical problems and two out of the three would consider the payment of reasonable handling charges to compensate for the problems of distributing their directories in bulk.

But the continued restriction placed on the distribution of their publication, in favour of *ROGET*, has fuelled the view that "careers advisers' ability to judge the relative benefits of the various directories objectively is being stretched to the limit by the financial gain the service as a whole will make if *ROGET* is distributed in larger numbers.

"In the words of Mark Lane, *DOG*'s publisher: "Careers advisers are still living in the Victorian age. They feel that if you are a professional, somehow this is good with a capital 'P'. If you are a commercial, somehow this is bad with a capital 'B'. They want to maintain their image of themselves as professionals and stick to the concept that 'nanny knows best'. But at the same time, for all their protestations to the contrary, they are also very interested in the money *ROGET* can earn the service."

Robert Porter dismisses these allegations. He says: "Whether a university or polytechnic Careers Service distributes any directories is entirely a matter for the individual service. AGCAS has consistently made it clear that it has no intention of creating monopoly; indeed careers advisers value the commercial directories because they are different, and make them available to students.

"The question has been raised as to whether the desire to ensure a sound financial basis for *ROGET* has led some careers advisers to be more restrictive over the distribution of the commercial directories. I do not personally see these issues as directly linked - what many careers advisers believe is that a rapidly changing graduate job market demands a different approach to employer and vacancy information."

There is no doubt that a substantial majority of careers services would endorse Mr Porter's comments. But it is clear that a small but influential minority do not.

In the absence of any independent findings on the way in which students use the various directories, it is difficult to draw any absolute conclusion about careers advisers' misgivings concerning the commercial publications. But, with employers increasingly unwilling to place entries in all four directories and the commercial publishers already attempting to bypass the careers services by direct distribution to the academic departments, the issue is unlikely to quietly disappear.

Michel Syrett

Educational

Scottish Marine Biological Association Deputy Director

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director of the Association's Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, Oban, Scotland.

The Dunstaffnage Laboratory undertakes fundamental, multi-disciplinary research into the processes controlling marine ecosystems, particularly in Scottish coastal waters, but also in the deeper seas off the adjacent continental shelf. Applied research is also carried out on the impact of industrial development on the marine environment and into fish farming. There are close links between the Laboratory and several Scottish Universities and some post-graduate teaching is undertaken in conjunction with Stirling University. The Laboratory is mainly funded by a grant-in-aid from the Natural Environment Research Council and by research contracts commissioned by Government Departments and Industry. There is a total of about 90 staff, of whom 55 are in the Science Group. The total budget is about £1.6m, of which about £0.9m is from commissioned research.

The successful candidate will be particularly involved in the long-term planning, direction and management of the Laboratory's research programmes, working closely with the Assistant Director responsible for the commissioned research programmes. Candidates will be expected to have established reputations in marine science, preferably with experience of managing and administering scientific research.

The post is graded as Senior Principal Scientific Officer, with a salary scale of £15,605 - £19,317. SBA staff are members of the NERC Superannuation Scheme.

Application forms and further details of the post and the work of the Laboratory are available from the Director, Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory PO Box 3, Oban, Argy, PA34 4AD, Scotland. Telephone: 0563 62240. Completed application forms should be returned to him by 16th December 1983 and should include a curriculum vitae with a full publication list.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications from graduates under the age of 45 are invited for the post of Deputy Secretary. Candidates should have a lively interest in research in a wide range of the humanities and/or social sciences, a specialist knowledge of a broad area of scholarship and proven ability and relevant experience in administration. Appointment will be to Grade III of the national salary structure for University Administrative Staff, currently £16,515 to £16,925 pa plus London Allowance of £1,186pa. Duties to commence as soon as possible.

Further particulars are available from The Secretary, The British Academy, 20-21 Cornhill Terrace, London NW1 4QP. Tel: 01 487 5966. Closing date for applications 10th December, 1983.

University of Cambridge Treasurer of the University

The Vice-Chancellor invites applications for the office of Treasurer of the University, which is now vacant. The present stipend of the office is £22,664 a year.

Persons interested in applying for the office are asked in the first instance to seek particulars by writing to the Vice-Chancellor, The Master's Lodge, Downing College, Cambridge, CB2 1DQ.

The closing date for applications will be 14 December 1983.

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Applications are invited for a Chair in Computer Science in the field of Artificial Intelligence. The holder of the Chair will be responsible for the development of the department and for the supervision of research and teaching. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department and for the supervision of research and teaching. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department and for the supervision of research and teaching.

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- \* The College runs 'A' level courses in sixteen subjects.

Full particulars and application forms from The Headmaster, Denstone College, Uttoxeter, Staffs, ST11 3HN. Telephone 0850 500484.



EDUCATIONAL COURSES

AWARDS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Milk Marketing Board offer studentships to graduates of UK universities who wish to study for a further degree of diploma in Agricultural Economics or undertake research work in this subject. The awards for the academic year 1984/85 will not be less than £4,000 (from which fees are payable) and one year, after which they may be extended for a further period. They are unconditional as regards subsequent careers.

Applicants may have graduated in any discipline, but preference will be given to those with degrees - normally first or upper second class honours or equivalent qualifications - in agriculture, economics, or in social sciences or business studies.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained by writing to: The Secretary, Awards in Agricultural Economics, Milk Marketing Board, Thames Drive, Surrey KT7 0EL, quoting reference 1984. Applicants must be returned to him not later than 31 January 1984.

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EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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The Senior Fellowship is of the value of not less than £3,500 and the Junior Fellowship not less than £2,500 a year, and will normally be tenable for one year but may be renewed.

For Senior Fellowship reference will be given to postdoctoral candidates. For Junior Fellowship candidates must be engaged in or prepared to undertake a postgraduate course of study approved by the Committee of Award.

Applications for Fellowship tenure from 1 October 1984 must be received on or before 1 February 1984 by the Scholarships Section, University of London, Senate House, Room 21A, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further information may be obtained.

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Details from: CHERWOOD COLLEGE, 100, The Ridgeway, London NW10 7JL. Tel: 0892 45005.

University of Oxford PROFESSORSHIP OF MODERN HISTORY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Professorship of Modern History which will fall vacant on 1 October 1984. The salary of the professor is at present £19,850 per annum.

Applications (nine copies, naming three referees but without testimonials) should be sent to the Secretary, Faculty of Modern History, 1, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Nottingham DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY MRC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from graduates with first or upper second class honours in the biological sciences to undertake a research studentship in the Department of Biochemistry, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH. (Code 7001) (1st Dec. 1983).

Apply immediately with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees to: Dr. A. Billet, Department of Biochemistry, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH. (Code 7001) (1st Dec. 1983).

University of Oxford CHICHELE PROFESSORSHIP OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THEORY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Chichele Professorship of Social and Political Theory which is currently vacant. The stipend of the professor is at present £19,850 per annum.

Applications (nine copies, naming three referees but without testimonials) should be sent to the Secretary, Faculty of Modern History, 1, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Essex DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY Senior Lectureship Readership in

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer/Reader in Russian History. Salary £13,515 - £18,000. The Department of History for appointment from 1st October 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

Applications (nine copies, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees) should be sent to the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO2 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained by 16th October.

University of Oxford GOLDSMITHS' PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Goldsmiths' Professorship of English Literature which will fall vacant on 1 October 1984. The stipend of the professor is at present £19,850 per annum.

Applications (nine copies, naming three referees but without testimonials) should be sent to the Secretary, Faculty of Modern History, 1, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

King's College Taunton (Western District, Woodard Corporation) ASSISTANT BURSAR

Required to deal with all matters of School administration other than finance. Applicants should be under 55 and experienced in staff management. Salary according to qualifications and experience but not less than £8,000 p.a.

Applications in writing by 10 December 1983 with C.V. and names of two referees to: THE BURSAR, KING'S COLLEGE, SOUTH ROAD, TAUNTON.

University of Cambridge RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The Masters of the Mellon Fellowship Fund invite applications for a Research Fellowship in American History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

Applications (nine copies, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees) should be sent to the Secretary, Faculty of Modern History, 1, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Birmingham STAFF OFFICER

The University seeks applications for the post of Staff Officer to assume charge of the personnel function (including industrial relations). Candidates should have previous experience in personnel administration and in trade union negotiation.

Salary in the region of £17,000 p.a. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms available from the Senior Assistant Secretary, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT. Closing date: 15th December, 1983.

PREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MAIDENHEAD COLLEGE is offering up to four places for boys in the Prep School for the year 1984-85. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

TEFL PORTUGAL

Teachers (20 required December 83 to June 84) need to be able to teach English as a second language. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

MATHS AND CHEMISTRY tuition

required in Christmas holidays for 11-14 year olds. For details contact M. D. Garry on 0528 7000.

SUPER SECRETARIES

(continued on page 22)

Super Secretaries

BOSSY BOOTS. Our City based client is currently seeking a highly motivated and experienced individual to take over the day to day running of the company. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

SECRETARY-AUDIO SH

Chartered Surveyors, Accountants, small business office. Tel: Peter Buckworth 01-580 4640/1050.

CONFERENCE ORGANISER P.A./SEC.

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual to take over the day to day running of the company. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

ENGLISH/FRENCH SECRETARIES

Various International Companies urgently require secretaries with good skills in English or both languages. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

HEALTHY & HAPPY. Student Health Centre needs S.H. Sec to assist GP. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM Co.

Secretary, Accounts for Latin American. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

PERSONNEL ASST/TYPEST

25-30 years exp. in personnel. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

TOP P/A SECRETARY needed for

Chartered Surveyors, Accountants, small business office. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

COLLEGE LEAVENERS

Part-time, evening, weekend only. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

ADVERTISING PA ASSISTANT

have you a friendly disposition? The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

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have you a friendly disposition? The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

THEATRE ADMINISTRATOR'S

P.A. Sec. (20-25 yrs exp.) The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

DESIGN. Small firm of consultants

seeking a highly motivated and experienced individual to take over the day to day running of the company. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

PLANNING & INFORMATION SERVICES

Sec. (20-25 yrs exp.) The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

LECTURER/COUNSELLOR

required to teach Business Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY/PA

to company personnel adviser. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

ADVERTISING PA ASSISTANT

have you a friendly disposition? The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

ART WORLD. Confidential, smart junior

sec. with good skills, trained by art gallery. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

PR EXP/PACSEC for chairman of the

South Kent district. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

TOP P/A SECRETARY needed for

Chartered Surveyors, Accountants, small business office. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History.

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**Edited by Peter Dear**

## CHOICE

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